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The Antiquary

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*'I love everything
that's old old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine.'*

Goldsmith

An Illustrated
Magazine
Devoted to
the study of
the Past

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The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1910.

Notes of the Month.

IN a letter to the *Times* of October 8 Mr. J. Cook Wilson makes a much needed protest against the recent treatment of the remains of Shap Abbey, Westmorland. He says: "The ruins are situated in a beautiful position on the estate of Lord Lonsdale, whom a misdirected love of the past has inspired to remove much of the remaining masonry to his grounds at Lowther Castle. During a stay at Shap this summer I was surprised, on one of my visits to the Abbey, not to see again certain fairly conspicuous and very interesting portions of the pillars once supporting the nave which I had noticed on the site a week or two before. It was clear that they had been quite recently taken away, and on inquiry I learnt their fate. They had been removed to Lowther Castle, whither some eighty cartloads of masonry, as I am credibly informed, have been carried, not unaccompanied by the unavailing protests of local antiquaries."

The tower still stands, but in the course of a few years it is sure to fall, unless put in a proper state of repair. The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society have offered to find the £150 necessary to do the work, but, on applying for permission to undertake it to Lord Lonsdale, this has been refused. This is a most extraordinary attitude for Lord Lonsdale to take. Apparently, he will not let the ruins remain *in situ*, nor will he allow an archæological

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society to spend money in making safe the principal feature left. Mr. Wilson well says: "The necessity for public protest against such behaviour in high quarters, where no commercial interests are affected, is nowadays comparatively rare—one recalls, for instance, with gratitude the liberality and generosity which Lord Eldon showed in regard to the excavation and preservation of the Roman villa on his property at Chedworth—but if the remains of Shap Abbey fade entirely from view, it is due to posterity that the cause of their disappearance should be set on record."

The *Morning Post* of October 6 says: "The hands of the clock have turned back for a few centuries in Bermondsey, where a small number of Benedictine monks have established themselves within a stone's throw of the site once occupied by the wealthy and famous Bermondsey Abbey. If you go into Grange Walk to-day you may see the 'Gatehouse,' from the plastered front of which a portion of two rusted hinges protrude. They are the hinges on which hung the doors of the eastern gate of the ancient Abbey. In the church—secure in a modern safe—are a few pieces of plate, and these, with the rusted hinges, represent all that the twentieth century has to show of Bermondsey's great and wealthy religious foundation. . . . Canon Lewis, the Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, which is built on the site of the conventual church, explained to a *Morning Post* representative that the most important piece of the Abbey plate remaining dates back to the fifteenth century. 'It is nearly 11 inches across,' he said, 'and weighs about 19 ounces. In the centre, as you will see from this photograph, is a lady placing a helmet on the head of a kneeling knight. His horse stands beside him, and there are palm-trees in the distance, as well as a representation of the walls of Jerusalem. Evidently it is intended to show a scene in the Crusades. We have another piece of plate, apparently of French origin, and two Elizabethan cups. But we are inclined to regard the Abbey as a modern institution; it was not founded until after the Conquest, while the parish church goes back to the days of King Alfred. The village church has survived the Abbey, you see. Very little

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of the Abbey remains above ground, but we are continually coming on foundations and remnants of walls during building operations. About seven years ago we discovered two ancient coffins while excavating for the foundations of some new railway buildings. The coffins were formed of sections of chalk—not stone—neatly fastened together. They contained male skeletons in a good state of preservation—probably two of the Abbots of Bermondsey. One skeleton had curvature of the spine, with the shoulders hunched high, as in the case of a hunchback. A third coffin was also found, but this was inadvertently destroyed."



The Yorkshire newspapers report that in September Mr. John Sanders, of Cold Kirby, Hambleton (Thirsk), investigated an ancient burial-ground on Kilburn Moor, in the inclosed moorland owned by Captain Burnett, of the Hambleton Hotel, and unearthed, on exploring a barrow, a cinerary urn 14 inches in height, 16 inches in diameter at the top, and 4 inches across the bottom. It is ornamented with the furrow and chevron patterns, which have been put on by means of the twisted thong and the finger-tip, and is of elegant form, and very like one obtained from a neighbouring barrow by Canon Greenwell. The urn contained cremated human remains, the bones of small animals (split open in order to get the marrow, possibly at the funeral feast), and five bronze fragments.



The famous and historical St. Louis "Chasse" or Reliquary, which has been on loan exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum for over thirty years, has now passed into the possession of Mr. Charles Wertheimer, who has purchased it from the trustees of the estate of the late Lord Zouche. The description of the Reliquary given in the South Kensington Museum Loan Catalogue of 1876 ended thus:

"It is traditionally said to have been made for St. Louis of France to contain relics he had brought from the Holy Land, and remained undisturbed at St. Denis till the Great Revolution, when the treasury was rifled. It then came into the possession of

Mr. Beckford, and is engraved in the title-page of Britton's *Illustrations of Fonthill*. At the Beckford sale it was purchased by Anne, Countess of Newburgh, who presented it to the Honourable Robert Curzon, December, 1852. Limoges work, end of the twelfth century."



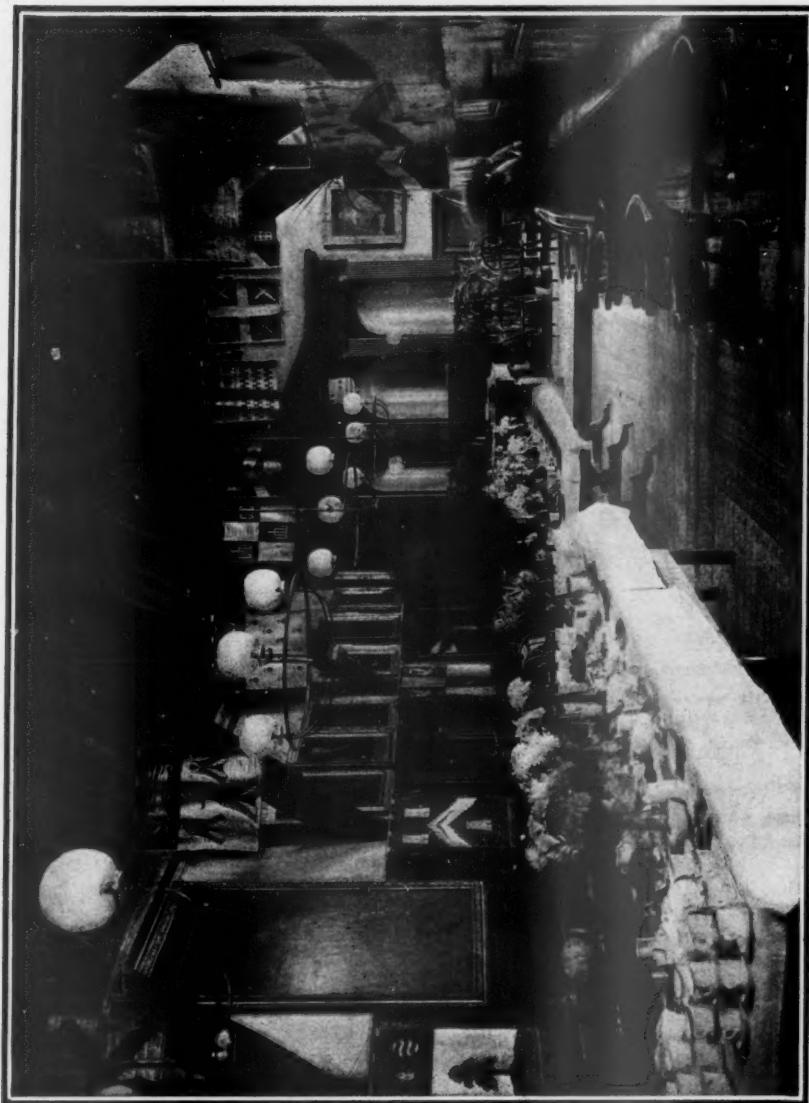
A number of interesting antiquities which were obtained from sepulchral mounds in the Nilgiri Hills, Southern India, are now on exhibition in the Central Saloon at the British Museum. The collection, which consists of bronze bowls with and without stands, a bronze mirror of the early Greek type, and a number of earthenware pots, was discovered in stone circles from 6 feet to 14 feet in diameter, which had been surrounded by rough walls from 4 feet to 5 feet in height. The pottery is rather of rude workmanship, having rounded bottoms and lids surmounted by figures of men and animals. With the bronze vessels were found a quantity of beads of various materials, but principally of glass, agate, or carnelians; along with these were also discovered some spearheads and other small objects, but they do not appear to belong to the same period. The age of these remains is uncertain; neither is it known to what people they may have belonged. Some archaeologists would ascribe them to the Korumbas, a celebrated Buddhist tribe which flourished in the ninth century A.D., but which has now all but disappeared; others, however, would connect these remains with the ancestors of the Todas, a widespread pastoral tribe, which is known to have inhabited this district in very remote ages.



There are not many institutions in this country that can lay original charters of Henry VI. and Elizabeth on the table for public inspection at their annual meeting. But the York Company of Merchant Adventurers were in a position to do this at their meeting on September 30, and also to show many other interesting and historic relics associated with the ancient guild. The meeting was further noteworthy for the remarkable series of gifts made to the Company for the decoration of their ancient Hall by their public-spirited Governor, Alderman Lancelot Foster, who

has celebrated his second tenure and fifth year of office by presenting to the Company the twenty guild banners of the old Craft

under the direction of Mr. T. P. Cooper, who devoted much research to secure accuracy and completeness. They were painted by



INNER COURT ROOM, MERCHANTS' HALL, YORK.

Fraternities of York, which were prepared for and used at the York Historic Pageant. These banners were produced with great care

some of the most skilful workmen in York, and were universally admired for their brilliant colouring.

Alderman Foster has likewise busied himself this year in collecting portraits of past Governors, members, and officials of the Company. After an immense amount of trouble and innumerable inquiries and searches, he has secured fifty-one portraits, which have been neatly framed and arranged round the small or inner room. A list of the portraits thus collected and arranged was printed in the *Yorkshire Herald* of September 30.



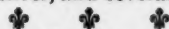
Amongst other notable things which Alderman Foster has either presented to the Company—and he has given some thirty or forty pictures beyond those he has collected with so much pains—is a series of the oldest photographs of old York, all of them taken over fifty years ago, in the very earliest days of photography, by the late Mr. Pumphrey, who was one of the first, if not the first, to practise the art in York. From these pictures of the city, as it actually was half a century ago or more, the visitor can see what enormous changes have taken place.

Speaking at the annual meeting, Alderman Foster said that his idea in collecting and presenting the pictures and photographs was that they would form a nucleus of a large collection of old York views and portraits of York worthies, and that hall seemed a suitable storehouse for them, and would prove a delight to the thousands who visited that hall. In 1905 there was a most interesting exhibition of old pictures in York, and he would like those who possessed those pictures, which were now hidden away, to send them to that hall, where they would be taken great care of. The suggestion is as excellent as the idea which inspired the formation of such a nucleus of a York collection. The northern city is fortunate in having so generous and public-spirited a citizen as Alderman Foster. For the use of the block on p. 403, showing the Inner Court Room of the old Hall decorated with the pageant banners, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. P. Cooper, of York. The fine old-timbered roof and the old-panelled dado may be noticed.



The excavations at the ancient amphitheatre near Dorchester, known as "Maumbury Rings," which have been carried out under

the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, curator of Taunton Museum, ended for the season in September, and the workmen have filled in the holes. Many interesting "finds" have been made, among them four skeletons. Two were lying about 3 inches beneath the turf-line of the north-western terrace of the earthwork, and two more to the north, close to the entrance to the amphitheatre, which is in the shape of a horseshoe. One skeleton was found in a crouching posture in a shallow cavity, while another was lying on its back with the legs drawn up. This skeleton was disinterred at a much greater depth. Among the incidental "finds" were part of the base of an inscribed bowl of Samian ware, bearing characters of silver, and several deer antlers.



The Victoria and Albert Museum have recently acquired from Madryn Castle some fine specimens of seventeenth-century silver and a notable coverlet of Indo-Portuguese embroidery. These objects were brought to England by Elihu Yale, once Governor of Madras, and founder of Yale University, and have remained in the possession of his descendants to the present time.



Part of an ancient decorated tile pavement was unearthed in September in the course of some building operations at Reading Gaol, at a depth of about 3 feet. From an examination of the exposed portions of the pavement it would appear to have been the floor of a passage leading from the Abbey cloisters either to the monks' cemetery or to the infirmary, which stood on the east side of the site of the present gaol. The pavement seems to be a Norman imitation in tile work of rich Roman mosaics, and is of two patterns, representing grotesque figures and floral designs, with border tiles. The surface of the tiles, which are red in colour, was originally covered with thick yellow glaze. It is hoped that by permission of the Governor of the gaol these tiles will be added to the relics of the Abbey now in Reading Museum.



A valuable addition has been made to the Belfast Public Art Gallery and Museum by the addition to its collection of ancient ecclesiastical seals connected with the County Down district of the seals attached to the

celebrated Down Petition. This document was addressed to the King of England by the principal ecclesiastical personages in County Down about the year 1500, praying for the help of the English to aid Janico Savage, the King's Seneschal of Ulster, against the hordes of O'Neills, M'Guinnesses, M'Cartans, M'Quillans, and O'Flynn's, on the one side, and the Scots of the Isles on the other.

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While carving his initials in the turf on a hilltop near Brighton one day in September Mr. F. C. Davis of that town had the luck to turn up a rare Roman silver coin. Mr. H. S. Toms, the curator of the Brighton Museum, writing in the *Brighton Herald*, says: "Many common 'third brass' coins of Gallienus have been found in Sussex; and the Brighton Museum possesses forty-five examples selected from a large find made in July, 1879, near Eastbourne. These were presented to the Museum by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It was thought that the silver coin found by Mr. Davis might be common; but having submitted it to Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, the writer obtained the interesting information that it is a very rare *denarius* of Gallienus, which was struck to commemorate his fifth campaign against the Gauls and Germanic tribes. Its rarity may be gathered from the fact that such a coin is not described in Cohen's great work on Roman Imperial coins, and that only one specimen exists in the British Museum."

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Mr. Sidney Leveson Lane, J.P., of Great Addington Manor, sends the following communication to the *Northampton Mercury* of October 7: "Some interesting excavations have been carried on of late at Ringstead on the sites of the Roman camp, near the railway station, and of the Roman villa about a mile from the station on the old Cotton way. At the camp, pieces of old ironwork, including a horseshoe, and some small bones, which might be those of game animals (in which case their interest with reference to the old fauna is evident), were found near the two stone foundations which mark the entrance to the camp on the north-east. The excavations at the Roman

villa have curiously disclosed what is supposed to be the remains of a Christian chapel. The apparent cusp of a decorated window has been found, and pieces of painted glass, amongst which were fragments of an opaque vitrified material, more fitted for a Roman villa than for an English church, have also been discovered. The ground plan of this extensive Roman villa has always been easily traced in dry weather, including what may be the remains of the Roman bath very near to the River Nene, or rather to the Raunds Brook. It is to be hoped that a scientific exploration may some time be instituted under antiquarian guidance, when it is likely that light might be thrown upon the household and agricultural habits of the colonizing Romans. With regard to the supposed chapel which has been unearthed, Mr. J. R. Wilkinson has acutely conjectured that a tithe payment which is made by the land on which it stands to another parish may throw some light upon the matter. The Roman villa is bounded to the north-east by the old Celtic path, which is known by the name of the Cotton Way, running at any rate from the Ringstead Roman Camp which protected the Ringstead Ford to Far Cotton, close to Northampton."

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At the special meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, held on September 28, Dr. Sidney Lee presiding, the following changes of administration at Shakespeare's birthplace were confirmed: That Mr. Richard Savage, the present secretary and librarian, be awarded, on retirement, a pension of £150 per annum for life, with a gratuity of £100 on his giving up his residence provided by the trustees at New Place; and that Mr. Frederick C. Wellsted, of the new reading-room at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, be appointed secretary and librarian to the trust, with a salary of £200, rising to £300 per annum. The trustees also confirmed the recommendation that Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, be invited to inspect and report on the collections in the birthplace museum and the museum at New Place with a view to their rearrangement. The trustees decided that, in consequence of the post of joint custodian of the birthplace having lapsed through the death of Mr. Alfred

Rose, the title of custodian be merged into that of secretary and librarian, and that Mrs. Rose be reappointed under the new title of chief attendant at the birthplace, at a salary of £75 per annum with free residence.



On the subject of the proposed rearrangement of the Shakespeare museums, the Executive Committee reported that they were specially anxious to carry out, with as little delay as possible, the trustees' recommendations that articles of remote Shakespearean interest or of small value should be withdrawn from exhibition at the birthplace; that the fit and pertinent objects should be methodically grouped together; that organized efforts should be instituted to fill, wherever practicable, gaps in the collection, notably among the books, prints, coins, weapons, domestic implements, and other objects of Shakespeare's era which may be held graphically to illustrate his life, times, or work; and that the New Place museum should be reconstituted on a well-considered plan, whereby its aims may be clearly distinguished from those of the birthplace museum.



The *Athenaeum* of October 15 says that in the ancient parish church of Pieve di Coriano, in the province of Mantua, a series of frescoes, dating from the end of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth, have been discovered. Up to the present time about thirty have been brought to light, some of which are in fairly good preservation, while others have been much mutilated; they are for the most part works of the School of Mantegna. The church itself is of great interest, and, like San Lorenzo at Mantua, was founded by Matilda, Countess of Tuscany.



Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, writes: "The paragraph in the October 'Notes' relative to the finding in the heart of the Cheviots of the sculptured bust of an early Bishop 'beautifully cut in Sicilian marble, the substance of which has been rendered almost chalk by age,' seems open to remark. Surely the material used is more likely to be alabaster? So far as I am aware, there are no evidences of Italian marbles in bulk being

imported or worked in this country during mediæval times. The term 'Sicilian' in itself is very misleading. Many people are apt to think marble so called comes from the Island of Sicily. Nothing of the sort. It is a variety quarried in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Carrara, known to Italians as Bianco Chiaro (*i.e.*, clear white). The term 'Sicilian' is purely an English trade-name. Its origin is doubtful, but the generally accepted explanation is that the first cargo of it ever brought to this country was shipped at Avenza (Carrara's port) in a vessel called the *Sicilia*. It is asserted that, for want of a better name, this particular kind of useful marble was then termed, and has been known amongst us ever since, as Sicilian. It is the only white marble that will bear exposure to the open air in Northern Europe; and at all times care ought to be taken in the selection of sound blocks, or more or less disintegration, caused by atmospheric changes, will invariably result in less than half a century."



The *Bristol Times and Mirror*, October 13, says that the attention of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society has been called to a Roman villa at Hucclecote, near Gloucester. Canon Bazeley and other members of the Council have explored it, and find that the latest date of occupation was towards the end of the Roman period in this country. There are signs of the villa having been destroyed by fire more than once, and the tesserae have been frequently ploughed through. The remains will be on view until February next. The date is fixed by the lucky finding of a coin.



These facts Canon Bazeley reported to a meeting of the Council of the Society at Gloucester on October 12. The Society's spring meeting in 1911 will be held at Bristol on a date to be arranged with the President (Dr. T. Herbert Warren), and the summer meeting is to take place at Fairford. The President-elect is the Rev. W. H. Hutton, of St. John's College, Oxford, a well-known antiquary and writer on the Cotswolds.



The Leaning Pillars of the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria de Sar, Santiago, Spain.

By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S.,
Author of "Connemara," "Leighton House."



THE Collegiate Church of Santa Maria de Sar, Santiago, in Spanish Galicia, is situated quite outside the town on low-lying ground at the base of the hill upon which the city stands. The land is flat and obviously marshy, even if it be not quite a lake at certain seasons of the year. I mention especially the situation of the edifice, because to my mind it throws considerable and illuminating light upon its present peculiar and predominant feature of interest. The church is a twelfth-century building of plain massive structure, not large in extent. As compared with the neighbouring cathedral of Santiago on the heights above, the Church of San Martin, and the other churches of "Spain's Jerusalem," it would rank as quite a small church.

On either side of the interior are three massive pillars, making three solid-looking arches supporting the stone roof, and these pillars all lean, or *incline outwards*, evenly and considerably. I measured one of the pillars with my tape, and found it was 34 inches square in the solid portions, beyond which, on each side, a half-rounded pillar was added, 27 inches in circumference. Getting upon a chair and plumbing the main pillar with my tape, I found that at a height of just 6 feet from the ground the pillar was out of the perpendicular at the base no less than 4 inches—a very considerable inclination outwards, for an inclination of 4 inches in every 6 feet is enormous for a building of this character. The regularity of the inclination—all the pillars seem as if they had been pushed outward and evenly by some gigantic straight-edge being pressed against them at one time—is the puzzling feature, and has led many to suppose the church was actually constructed with the pillars thus out of the perpendicular. I had been told that this was so by some Spaniards, and such I found was the general impression.

The ceiling of the church is plainly arched, of stone (granite in fairly large pieces), and solid in appearance. Though I only actually measured the inclination of one of the pillars on the south side, I feel sure from what I saw that all the six pillars in the church incline outwards to exactly the same extent.

The church was formerly used as a retreat for the Bishop and clergy, and the remains of richly and florally ornamented cloisters adjoin it on the south side, around three sides of which were in former times the dwelling-rooms. The cloisters are now in an artistic, ruinous condition. On this south side are some enormous buttresses of granite stones rising up and supporting the main wall of the fabric. These I measured to obtain some actual facts of their hugeness. Each is 12 feet 8 inches wide at the base, and no less than 6 feet 10 inches thick. On the north side of the church there are six buttresses of granite carried over to the main wall of the edifice on that side by huge arches, and each of these, at the base, I found to be even larger—13 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 6 inches.

These two sets of huge buttresses along the north and south sides clearly bolster up and maintain in a standing position the main walls of the church, and prevent them thrusting outwards. A roof of loose curved red tiles is extended right over these buttresses, so that the edifice has very deep eaves indeed. The floor of the interior has evidently been at some time raised to keep it dry, and a wooden trap-door on the north side of the interior, near the pillars there, I raised. Below, at a distance of some 3 feet, the base of one of the pillars could be clearly seen standing, when I was there, in 3 or 4 inches of water.

I feel sure the church was never built so singularly out of the straight as it now is, but that water has loosened the foundations, not very deeply planted in the ground, and then the weight of the solid and very heavy stone arched roof, pressing steadily and irresistibly downwards, has forced the pillars apart. The remarkable point is that the pillars have not spread individually or unevenly, but the two sets have fallen apart as if they were annealed together in two solid lines. Indeed, so striking is the parallelism of the two rows

that no wonder many have thought they must have been so built.

The arch, we know, is not stable, and its ancient predecessor as seen in Egypt, of two uprights with a straight cross-stone overlapping the two uprights, is much more lasting. An arch never sleeps. It is always tending to thrust its haunches outwards, and goes far to insure the ultimate destruction of every building where it is employed. When there is a heavy superincumbent weight, an arch is always ready to yield and give up the struggle. The constant

cruel force of circumstance, I was gratified to learn that Professor Eladio Oviedo Arce, Professor of Archæology to the University of Santiago, who accompanied me to the church with some other gentlemen, was of the same opinion. He, wise man, had said not a word one way or the other till I had concluded my investigations and expressed the opinion I have stated. Then he added a bit of evidence which it seems to me clenches the matter. The stone roof—now most solid-looking and intact, and which consequently was, in the absence of any explanation, a very strong



SANTA MARIA DE SAR, SANTIAGO: RUINED CLOISTERS.

endeavour to keep up appearances must grow in the course of time irksome and insupportable. At this church at Santiago the struggle was given up, and the work of the arches had to be relieved and taken off their shoulders by cumbersome buttresses; for I should mention that the buttresses are, in my opinion, of much later date than the main fabric of the church.

After I had formed, and openly expressed, the opinion that the leaning pillars of the church had not been purposely erected in that strange position, but had assumed their present angle of outward inclination by the

argument in favour of the pillars having been built intentionally out of the perpendicular—Professor Arce said had been rebuilt at a much later date than the pillars. The roof had naturally had to be rebuilt *after* the pillars had been thrust outwards.

The reason for the temporary reticence of Professor Arce during my visit to the church I then learned and appreciated. His predecessor in the Chair of Archæology at the Santiago University, Professor Lopez Ferreiro, had held the contrary opinion—namely, that the church had been purposely built with leaning pillars and massive buttresses

as they now are; and before expressing his own views he desired to know what I thought of the matter, and did not wish in any way to bias my conclusions. There are, therefore, two distinctly different views held regarding this interesting church and its curious leaning pillars, and it is only fair to mention the fact in order that future antiquaries may see things for themselves and form their own conclusions.

I know the leaning towers of Pisa and Bologna, and have also seen churches where the chancel has been built a little askew in



SANTA MARIA DE SAR, SANTIAGO: INTERIOR, SHOWING LEANING PILLARS.

order to enhance distance and obtain effect. But any arguments such as might be applied to those and similar architectural eccentricities do not necessarily hold good in the case of this church. Why were *all* the pillars on either side built so much out of the plumb? Why were buttresses added at a later date? Why was the stone ceiling renewed at a later date? What possible object could have been served by building a church so ugly inside?

The Campanile, or celebrated Leaning Tower of Pisa, erected in 1174 to 1350 with its
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six colonnades, one above another, is 179 feet high and 14 feet out of the perpendicular. Bonanus was the first architect of this leading Pisan attraction, and when the structure had reached a height of 40 feet above the ground, he found it was considerably out of the plumb. To remedy this dangerous defect, he placed the first, second, and third stories nearer the perpendicular in order to keep the centre of gravity within the building. The subsidence still continued, and no one attempted to go on with the work for sixty years, when Benenato did so in 1234. He merely added the fourth story, and was succeeded by William of Innsbruck, who added the fifth and sixth stories, and restored the tower to the perpendicular by simply making the pillars of these stories higher on one side than on the other. The building was at last finished by Tommaso, who added the bell-house on the top after a further lapse of nearly 100 years. At the opening of the nineteenth century the inclination of the tower was 8.6 per cent.; now it has reached 9.2 per cent. This sinking is due to the foundations having been undermined by water, and to the foolishness of some official in allowing the opening of drains, and even the excavation of a cistern, at the base of the tower. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is therefore beyond the shadow of a doubt an example of the inclination having been caused by shallow foundations (a Commission appointed to investigate has reported that the foundation is formed by a ring exactly the size of the walls, and goes down only about 10 feet below the surface of the ground), and water undermining. It most certainly was not built leaning, though luckily for the fame and prestige of Pisa it became leaning. Pisa without its Leaning Tower would be like Brazil without the nuts.

The Leaning Towers of Bologna, the most remarkable structures in that Italian town, are built of plain brick, and were used for defensive purposes during the numerous feuds in which the town was involved. The Torre Asinelli was erected about 1109, and is 318 feet high and nearly 4 feet out of the perpendicular. The smaller Torre Garisenda, begun about 1110, is 154 feet high, but overhangs no less than 7 feet.

Did the Torre Asinelli incline in the

same proportion as the pillars of Sar, it would be 18 feet out at the base, and, similarly, the Torre Garisenda would be about 9 feet. We thus get a good comparative idea of the excessive leaning of the Sar pillars out of the perpendicular.

The leaning pillars form the first object of interest of the Church of Santa Maria de Sar, but not the only. The cloisters, ideally beautiful, and richly decorated with pillars of a later date, are well worthy of careful attention by artist as well as antiquary.

It may be worth recording that the holy-water stoups in this church are three in number, one marked "Hombres," another "Mujeres," and the third "Niños" (Men, Women, Children), an arrangement I do not remember ever before seeing.

And, then, loosely knocking about the interior of the church on the stone floor is a plain old wooden bench, about 6 feet long, with back of wood, upon which are carved the arms of the Inquisition—palm tree and leaves and sword. It is, in fact, one of the old Inquisition benches, and ought to be taken more care of.



Some Precursors of Dante.

BY REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

ESCHATOLOGICAL history is coeval with that of the human race, as Apocalyptic literature is with letters and the arts. Both are the products of the religious beliefs of mankind, and found early expression on tablet, marble, and map, and in pictorial and architectural representation, until printing gave them more permanent form and wider recognition. Inevitably, as in other directions of thought and effort, indebtedness to predecessors affected the seers of other-world visions, and the area covered by those who have profited by the legacy is practically coterminous with religion—Pagan, Hebrew, and Christian. This applies chiefly, if not wholly, to recorded visions, for the views of unlettered peoples concerning a future existence were, and are,

those of inheritors rather than of imitators, though the genesis of both is identical. If the author of the *Divina Commedia* is numbered amongst the latter, his place is to be sought, not in the rank and file, but towering head and shoulders beyond them, in the seat of the strategist. Pre-eminent in matter and manner, he, by his supreme genius, infused order and symmetry into the chaotic materials supplied by many climes and many ages, as Shakespeare wrought with the chronicles of Holinshed and others. But, unlike the English poet's, Dante's obligation to his precursors, both as to extent and particular fact, cannot be accurately gauged. That he was influenced somehow may, on the basis of his encyclopædic knowledge as evidenced in his great poem, be claimed by an inference which is akin to probability. But by whom? And how far does his assimilation reach? These are questions to which it is the purpose of this paper to furnish conjectural answers. The reader must adjudicate between the rival claimants or candidates for such honours, weighing impartially, from the instances adduced, both the internal evidence of Dante's indebtedness to his precursors, and the external presumption of his acquaintance with their narratives. Of such narratives only a limited number, and in compressed form, can be presented in these pages; to the others, comprising the bulk of this literature, I can merely allude or touch upon lightly.

Of the range of that literature I had no conception when entering upon this inquiry; it was Mr. Marcus Dods' masterly volume, *Forerunners of Dante*, 1903, that subsequently revealed its extent to me. Yet even this work, admirably comprehensive though it is, does not, as we shall presently see, exhaust this fascinating subject, which I was led to investigate by an accidental perusal of "A Chinese Dante" in the *Strand Magazine* of February, 1907. Not for that reason, however, do I deal with this narrative first, but because I regard it as presumably more ancient than those which will be presented later, although chronological accuracy is not always obtainable. I say presumably, for I have no data upon which to base my preference beyond the facts that Chinese authentic history certainly reaches back to 1100 B.C.,

while the Egyptian vision of Setme is conjecturally assigned to 1300 B.C., and the dates of the Babylonian legends of Gilgamesh and Ishtar are fixed at the seventh century B.C., although Mr. King claims for the former an almost fabulous antiquity (*Babylonian Religion and Antiquity*). The question is, however, of minor importance.

The narrator of this vision describes an Inferno or Great Hell, wherein the dead reach the bank of a river corresponding to the Styx, where sits an old hag who strips off the clothing of new arrivals and hangs it on trees hard by. Her eyes are like burning wheels, and she despatches the condemned souls along the roads to punishment, where hot and cold hells in tiers one over another await them. These Infernos reach down from a depth of 11,900 miles below the earth's surface to one of 40,000. Each one has four gates with four ante-hells, and the atmosphere is impenetrably dark, although a wall of fire encircles each. As to the tortures meted out to the doomed, their "ingenuity would," observes the narrator, "serve to illustrate Dante's *Inferno*. Indeed, it has been suggested that Dante must have seen a Buddhist picture of these hells before writing his famous classic, so remarkable is the agreement between them." Punishments therein vary in degree and intensity, and the Hell is divided into ten kingdoms, in each of which a different kind of crime is chastised. Kingdom number four is ruled over by Oon-Koon-Wong, containing defrauders of taxes or rents, bad doctors, silk-mercers, etc.; the virtuous who are rewarded in this kingdom are those who provided coffins at their own expense for the poor. In kingdom number five, which lies beneath the North Sea of China, and is presided over by Pin-Shing-Wong, weather-grumblers are punished, as well as the sacrilegious and readers of bad books. Therein are also rewarded those who contributed to the erection and endowment of temples. The seventh kingdom, governed by Ti-Shan-Wong, and lying under the North-West Ocean, is the prison of physicians who manufactured medicines from human bones and who are boiled in oil, desecrators of tombs, schoolmasters neglecting pupils, oppressors of the poor, etc. The good, who bled their

patients to save them, are recompensed. The eighth kingdom, officered by Ping-ting-Wong, is the torture-chamber of housewives who have neglected the comfort of departed spirits, and they are plunged in a lake of blood; undutiful sons are here also metamorphosed into animals. The good, who supported mendicant Buddhist friars, receive therein suitable rewards. This curious prototype, although it may lack the masterly gradation of sins of Dante's poem, is not without merit, albeit also, as in the Slavonic "Enoch" vision, the Courts of Justice and Reward are somewhat incongruously blended. But it is a foreshadowing, all the same.

BABYLONIAN AND EGYPTIAN DANTES.

To Mr. Marcus Dods' painstaking researches I owe the bulk of the materials epitomized under this and several successive headings, for the elaboration of which the reader is referred to the volume wherein they are set forth. A poem on twelve tablets from Ashur-bani-pal's library supplies the legends or visions of Gilgamesh, Ea-bani, and Ishtar. The stories are too meagre to be of much eschatological value, though meriting notice as early specimens of this kind of literature. The two first record the friendship of Gilgamesh ("the most prominent heroic figure in Babylonian mythology") and Ea-bani (a giant with the legs of a beast), who both incur the anger of the goddess Ishtar; the death of Ea-bani; and Gilgamesh's quest of his ancestor Tsit-naphishtim (the Babylonian counterpart of Noah), whom, after crossing the "Waters of Death," he interviews, though without literally invading the regions of the dead, from which, however, Ea-bani returns and tells him that his abode is "where was the worm which devoured, and where all was cloaked in dust."

Ishtar's descent to the infernal realms, which she visits to recover her dead lord Tammuz, adds very little to this description beyond the fact that in the narrative or "Lay" Hell is termed for the first time The Land of No-Return, and the intimation that Tammuz's relegation to and return from those regions were annual.

The Egyptian vision of Setme Khamuas

is more satisfactory. Mr. Dods regards it as "by far the most complete and, so to speak, Dantesque visit to the dead in Egyptian literature." This judgment is confirmed by the quotations he gives from Mr. F. Ll. Griffith's *Stories of the High-Priests of Memphis*, 1900. Setme, who was the son of Rameses II., had a son named Si-Osiri, who was a prodigy from his infancy, and the vision opens with an incident akin to the Dives and Lazarus parable. Father and son were watching the funerals of a rich and a poor man, the one attended by a wailing crowd, the other followed by no mourners, and sympathetically acted as such. At the necropolis they enter Amenti, or the underworld, by the mystic entrance of the Tê, Si-Osiri acting as guide. They pass through seven halls, the fourth of which is thus graphically described by the son to his father:

"It is just, my father Setme, these men that thou sawest scattered and apart, they being also ravenous; they are the kind of men on earth who are under the curse of God, and do work night and day for their living, while moreover their women rob them, and they find not bread to eat. They came to Amenti; their evil deeds were found to be more numerous than their good deeds; and they found that that which happened to them on earth happened to them in Amenti—both to them and to those other men whom thou sawest, whose food, water, and bread, is hung over them, they running to take it down while others dig a pit at their feet to prevent them reaching it: they are the kind of men on earth whose life is before them, but God diggeth a pit at their feet to prevent them finding it."

"No apology," remarks Mr. Dods, "is needed for quoting this passage at length. The simple beauty of its style, and the terrible pathos of its hopeless fatalism, combine to produce a most striking effect. It comes like a dull moan of pain across the centuries. Was there ever so deplorable a doctrine of God, so sad a doctrine of man's future? 'God diggeth a pit at their feet' in this life, and the life to come is nothing but an endless mimicry of their innocent and inevitable failure. They are denied even the comparative blessing of annihilation, which is the doom of those who sinned on

their own initiative. And the child-guide says, 'It is just.'"

In the fifth hall the visitors saw "noble spirits standing in their places, and those who had charges of violence standing at the entrance praying; [and] one man [Dives] in whose right eye the bolt of the door was fixed, he praying, he uttered great lamentation." In the sixth hall the gods of the dwellers in Amenti stood in their places, the attendants doing likewise and making proclamation.

The seventh was the Hall of Judgment, where Osiris, the great god, sat on a throne of gold and wearing the *atef* crown, supported by the other great gods Anubis and Thoth at his left and right, and flanked by the gods of the council of the dwellers in Amenti. Near to Osiris stood also "a great man clothed in raiment of byssus, he being of exceeding high position." This was Lazarus, the poor man. Before these magnates was set a balance in which "evil deeds were set against good deeds, the great god Thoth recording, and Anubis giving the words to his colleague." Where evil deeds outweighed good ones, the perpetrator was delivered to annihilation; where both were equal, a place amongst "the excellent spirits that serve Sokari-Osiris" was awarded; and where there was a preponderance of good deeds, there was admission "among the gods of the council of the lord of Amenti," and into "heaven with the noble spirits." The second classification is noteworthy as a species of middle state or glorified purgatory allotted to the "neither hot nor cold." Also it is observable that the Egyptian Dives escapes the annihilation meted to the utterly wicked, that the seven halls of Amenti correspond to the seven gates of the *Book of the Dead*, upon which it is ethically an advance, and that justification by works is the underlying principle of the judgments in this vision.

GREEK AND ROMAN DANTES.

Descents to and ascents from the dead are common enough in classical literature,* to which, for brevity's sake, I must content

* "À Athènes comme à Rome chaque poète versifait sa descente chez Pluton."—Labbite, "La Divine Comédie avant Dante" (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, September, 1842, vol. xxxi., p. 710).

myself with referring my scholarly readers. To this disclaimer I, however, make one or two exceptions in favour of those less acquainted with the classics, though even these must be of the shortest. Ulysses is, of course, the great Homeric Dante. Homer's under-world is, both as to man, mankind, and matter, less nebulous and more ethical than that of the Hellenic philosophers, although, as W. E. Gladstone observes (*Homeric and the Homeric Age*, vol. ii., p. 168), "there appears to be some want of clearness in the division between the second region [of Aides] and the third [Tartarus] as to their respective offices, and between the second and the first [Elysian plain] as to their respective tenants." And, "Upon the whole, the Homeric pictures of the prolongation of our individual existence beyond the grave; the continuance in the nether world of the habits and propensities acquired or confirmed in this; and the administration in the infernal regions of penalties for sin—all these things, though vaguely conceived, stand in marked contrast with the far more shadowy, impersonal, and, above all, morally neutral pictures of the invisible and future world, which alone were admitted into the practical belief of the best among the Greek philosophers."

And again: "The realm of Aides is, in general, not a place of punishment, but of desolation and of gloom (*Od.* xi. 391, 488). The shade of Agamemnon weeps aloud with emotion and desire to clasp Ulysses; and Ulysses in vain attempts to console Achilles for having quitted 'the warm precincts of the cheerful day.' But though their state is one of sadness, neither they nor the dead who are named there are in general under any judicial infliction. . . . The only cases of decided penal infliction in the realm of Aides are those of Tityus, Sisyphus, and Tantalus. Castor and Pollux, who appear here, are evident objects of the favour of the gods. Hercules, like Helen of the later tradition, is curiously disintegrated. His εἰδωλον meets Ulysses, and speaks as if possessed of his identity; but he himself is enjoying reward among the Immortals."

Mr. Dods sees in the visit of Ulysses to Hades a greater antiquity than that of Setme's vision, and also "how infinitely more human is the *Odysey*. Here, for the

first time, does a living man hold converse with his dead: he weeps with his mother, and appeals to his sulky rival to forget his fancied wrong," yet concludes that "the heaven suggested by this [the phantom of Heracles "girt with baldric of gold and armed with bow uneased, while the hero himself 'hath joy at the banquet among the deathless gods'"] is no whit superior to the Babylonian retreat of the gods, where Adapa, the mortal, could not dwell," and that Tityus, Tantalus, Sisyphus, and Heracles alike are, on the eschatological side, devoid of human interest."

This latter verdict hardly tallies with that quoted above, but, then, authors are not always expected to be consistent. Let it be added that the apparition of Patroclus to Achilles as recorded in the *Iliad* is rather a visit *from* than *to* the dead, but which, however, is worthy of mention.

To the other classic visits to the dead only a brief allusion is possible.

Pythagoras is stated to have visited the dead—"all men who e'er had died"—and to have seen the shade of Hesiod bound with chains to a pillar of brass and gnashing its teeth, together with that of Homer, which hung from a tree barked with snakes, both being punished "for what they had said of the gods" (Laertius, *De Vitis Philosophorum*, lib. viii. 19 *et seq.*).

The vision of Er, as narrated by Plato in his *Republic* (x.) is of great moment and interest, being a lineal ancestor of the *Divina Commedia*, and, as Mr. Dods remarks, of "many of the later authors [who] were familiar with Plato, and cannot but have been influenced by his attitude on the subject, if it was only so far as to imitate his method in using the vision as a literary form," adding that "every word makes for morality in this present life, and it is the first time in the history of literature that any such legend has been enlisted in the service of righteousness," and calling attention "to the very remarkable parallelism which exists between the structure of Er's spindle and the spheres of Dante's Paradise." He further states that in this vision "there is quite a foreshadowing of that strange invention of terrific detail whose palmiest days were the Middle Ages. In the men of fiery aspect Labitte sees 'the ancestors of the devils of Alighieri.' Here,

too, the word 'hell' (Tartarus) is for the first time used." This Er was the son of Armenius, a Pamphylian; he was slain in battle, and, returning to life twelve days later on his funeral pile, he told his story of his visit to the dead.

Cicero's narrative of a vision of the dead in his *De Republica* is so reminiscent of that of Er that only a reference to it is permissible here, together with the observation, in the words of Mr. Dods, that "the astronomy of the two is roughly the same, and distinctly prophetic of the spheres of Dante's Paradise," while that of Virgil's *Aeneas* must be dismissed with the remark of the same author that "it is impossible to credit Virgil with any ethical attitude at all." Similarly, for a consideration of Plutarch's visions of Thespasius and Timarchus, the reader must be referred either to the original source, or to Mr. Dods' interesting synopsis.

HEBREW DANTES.

These are both pre- and post-Christian, and both present a vast literature for exploration, the extreme fringe of which can only be approached here. Thus, for Old Testament descriptions of Sheol, or the Under-World, I must content myself with references to 1 Sam. xxviii.; Job xviii. 14, xix. 25-27; Ps. xlix. 13-15; Prov. xv. 24; and Isa. lvii. 1, 2. But, as Dr. C. H. H. Wright observes (*The Intermediate State*, 1900, p. 9), "there is very little revealed in such passages about the Intermediate State. One thing, however, appears to be clearly indicated—namely, that the ungodly in that place of waiting for the final judgment are in a state of misery and distress. Of the godly it is said that, even while they remain in Sheol, they are delivered from the power of the Under-World, and are preserved in security. Nothing, however, is revealed concerning the training, development, or purification, of the righteous in that Under-World. The glad hope alone is expressed that the darkness of the Under-World will not endure for ever, and that in the morning the righteous shall be manifested as victors over Death and over the wicked."

The Apocryphal books are decidedly more eschatological in point and interest, although they present rather ideas concerning, than

actual visions of, the unseen world. But the former are practically synonymous with the latter. For instance, the "Book of Jesus the Son of Sirach" (or Ben Sirā), commonly known as the Book of Ecclesiasticus—probably written in Hebrew 120 B.C., but better known in the Greek version of 132 B.C.—states, chap. vii. 17, that "the vengeance of the ungodly is fire and worms," alluding, of course, to the Valley of Hinnom, and lower down, in chap. xxi. 9, 10, asserts that "the congregation of the wicked is like tow wrapped together; and the end of them is a flame of fire to destroy them. The way of sinners is made plain with stones, and at the end thereof is the pit of hell [Hades]."

"The Book of the Wisdom of Solomon" is, says Dr. Wright, "on questions affecting the future state, considerably in advance of the wisdom of Ben Sirā." This was written between 150 B.C. and 50 B.C. in Greek by an Egyptian Jew under the *nom de guerre* of Solomon, the adoption of which is perfectly intelligible. "As," continues Dr. Wright, "he was an Alexandrian Jew of eminence and ability, his ideas on 'the last things' [τὰ ἔσχατα] are of special importance, as showing the sentiments of what we might call the Broad School of Jewish expositors." Thus, though man was created for immortality, Death smote him by the envy of Satan, and Hades acquired "royal dominion upon earth." "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and no torment shall touch them;" but the ungodly, whilst beholding the joys of the righteous, "shall lie utterly waste, and shall be in anguish, and their memory shall perish."

The Apocryphal books of (Fourth) Macabees (presumably 50 B.C.), Tobit (probably 100 B.C.), Judith (about 135 B.C.), and Baruch (date uncertain), need no special reference beyond the fact that they deal with the state of the dead in language similar to that of the Book of Wisdom. For such eschatological value as they possess, together with others of like character (such as the Books of Esdras, the Sibyllines, and the Jubilees, the Apocalypse of Baruch, the Testaments of Job and the Twelve Patriarchs), the reader is referred to chapter iii. of Dr. Wright's learned work.

(To be continued.)

On the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Ceramic and Plastic Arts of the Ancient Greeks.

BY R. COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A.

Illustrated from objects in the Author's Collection.

(Concluded from p. 380.)

CAMPANIAN vases are usually smaller in size, severer in form, and less ornate in enrichment; while the subjects are taken most frequently from real life, in colours pale, red, or buff.

hand, and in the right a burning torch. A *Maenad* follows the fawn; she is clad in a double *chiton*, her arms raised, and holding a *tympanon* in the right hand. This scene is copied on Fig. 4.

On the reverse three young men draped in *himations* are represented, and between two of them, who face each other, is the open door of a tomb, the central figure holding a crooked staff. Below the subject, on each side, is a line of *maeanders* and *rosettes*; and above a continuous border of vine-leaves. Pale red figures on a black ground. From Nola (Campania). Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circa 350 B.C. This vase is shown in Fig. 2.

The designs of Lucanian vases are still severer, stiffer, and would appear to be of a

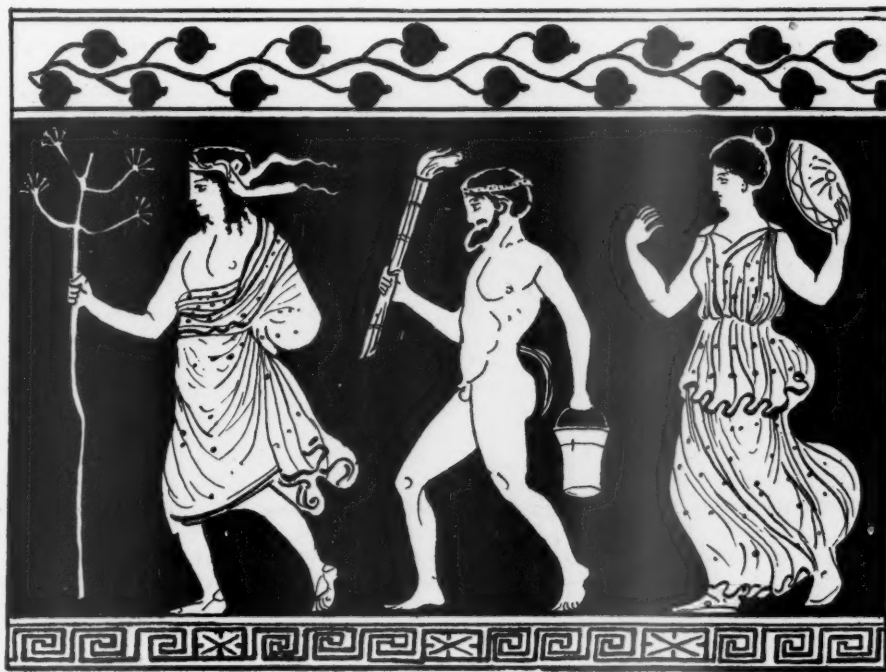


FIG. 4.

D 75 is a Bell *Krater* or *Oxybaphon*.

In the front subject, *Dionysos*, wearing a fillet and partly draped in the *Doric chiton*, holds in his right hand a branched and flowering *thyrsos*. Following behind him is a fawn, which carries a *fisella* in the left

somewhat earlier provenance than that of the other two styles, and the clay is redder. The figures painted on the vases would seem to move in the air, for there is no walking-line indicated.

Painted vases had been declining in popu-

larity since towards the end of the third century B.C., if not earlier; and metal vessels, ornamented in relief, gradually supplanted them. Pottery was, however, still indispensable for table use and other household purposes, as well as for the classes which could not afford to buy the more costly article; but this cheaper ware fell far behind in quality.

Painted vases of the best kind were followed by Megarian black ware, and by enamel-glazed pottery, which would seem to have had its origin in Egypt. Early in the second century B.C. a great Roman industry in Keramics was founded at Arretium, the modern Arezzo; and the ware made there, both plain and ornamented in relief, was coated over with a rich red glaze, and it had its obvious prototype in metal vessels. The manufacture of this class of vase, carried on by Greek artists, soon spread to other places in Italy, and it was largely exported. The strong period of this ware continued into the first century of our era, after which its degeneration became rapid.

The so-called Samian ware was similar in character, though rather darker in colour.

Terra-cotta statuettes were made of a softer, lighter, and more porous clay than that used for vases, and the paste did not become so hard under a high temperature. The moulds are of hard-baked clay, and several were employed in the making of any one figure; the bases of the figurines are usually hollow, or holes were left to allow the clay to contract without cracking. Statuettes were coloured as a rule, but it is rarely that any are found with the colouring well preserved, for it flaked off in course of time, though enough of it sometimes remains to give some idea of the original condition. These figures follow the same lines of development as do the works in marble; they are full of interest in various ways, and have preserved to us many myths, which, without their aid, and that afforded by paintings on vases, would have been forgotten, for Greek writers assumed that they were known to their readers, which was doubtless the case at the time the works were written. A knowledge of the myths is absolutely necessary for the right understanding of ancient religious systems, and much doubt, difficulty, and disputation have been caused by their loss or an imperfect acquaint-

ance with them. Ancient statuettes are valuable also from an ethnographical point of view in the delineation of racial types. The scenes from life portrayed are interesting and instructive in their illustrations, not only of the manners, customs, and costumes of the peoples of the various periods concerned, but they convey to us some idea of the social life, and even modes of thought of their times, and that more especially when studied in connection with the contemporary literature of Greece. Statuettes, both mythological and studies drawn from real life, have been found all over the Hellenic world, and they were used as votive offerings in the service of the dead, and as ornaments and toys for children. They have been obtained mainly from tombs, and in the excavation of temple sites and shrines, though rarely in private houses. The costumes are often good guides as to date.

The primitive figures of Cyprus, Rhodes, and Greece are rudimentary, the features and ornaments lined on in red and black, while the limbs are either altogether wanting or merely suggested. The columnar figurines, with the features moulded, have been mostly found in the two islands; their limbs are barely indicated, and their date, the seventh century B.C., perhaps running into the sixth. The Archaic standing and seated figures, in which the human form is but roughly and bluntly rendered, are of about the same period. The subjects of all these are mythological. Later, dolls and children's playthings, found in child graves, are common; and so are the so-called funeral masks and busts, with grotesque studies, having their prototypes in the Egyptian god Bes. It was customary for girls before marriage to dedicate their toys to certain deities, and this accounts for their presence in temples and shrines. Figures of Eros, Nikè, Artemis, and Aphrodite, are constantly met with, and so are those of priestesses, water-carriers, dancers, and domestic animals. Psychè, the later counterpart of Cupid, is a Roman creation. Female types greatly preponderate among Archaic Greek statuettes, as, indeed, they do in all periods; and the figures of divinities, unlike those of Egypt, are anthropomorphic.

Fig. 5 affords illustrations of figurines, all

described in the text, covering both the Archaic and strong periods, arranged in the following order :

Upper Row.

- D 28. Bust of Zeus.
 „ 27. Statuette of Heracles.
 „ 20. Bust of a beautiful woman.

which has travelled beyond the columnar stage, though still following its traditions. The woman is standing on a pedestal, clad in a close-fitting Ionic tunic, the ordinary house garment of the period, and perhaps a *himation* over the head and shoulders, and a fringe over the forehead. This type is probably of the nature of an amulet, and the pose



FIG. 5.

Lower Row.

- D 21. Statuette of a young man.
 „ 24a. Archaic figure of a dove.
 „ 14. Archaic figure of Artemis.(?)
 „ 13. Archaic figure of a woman and child.
 „ 15. Archaic figure of Eros.
 „ 17. Archaic figure of a pig.
 „ 32. Child's doll.

D 14 furnishes an example of a sixth-century B.C. female figure in red terra-cotta, probably intended for Artemis, the style of VOL. VI.

and form recall those of an Egyptian ushabtiu.

D 15 is an Archaic form of Eros.

D 13, Archaic figure of a female nursing a child, probably intended to represent Deméter and Persephonè, the subject having its prototype in Isis and the infant Horus. The figures are singularly devoid of ornament. From Amalthus, Cyprus.

D 17, Archaic figure of a pig, perhaps a child's toy. From Rhodes.

D 24a, Archaic figure of a dove. From

Corinth. Figures of birds and animals are always symbolic of deities.

The period of the finest terra-cotta statuettes extends, say, from 400 to 240 B.C. The style based on the severer sculpture type, that of Athens, did not enjoy a long popularity; and it was greatly superseded about the middle of the century, the fourth, by *genre* types, combining simplicity with grace. Such figures were first found at Tanagra, a town forming the centre of a great pottery district in the province of Boeotia; and all studies of this description were usually classed under that name. The style caught on all over Greece, and soon spread to its colonies and dependencies; and, indeed, the statuettes found at Myrina (Smyrna), and those of Magna Græcia, differ but little from those of Tanagra itself. These coquettish little figures, homely in all their details, appear in both sexes, not only as men and women, but as pretty merry children, clad in the costumes of real life. They obviously represent living types, and are instinct with life, motion, grace, and human interest, giving us a very definite idea of the handsome, light-hearted people of their period. They exhibit great technical

drapery in a few rough dashes; and the dainty poses and gestures shown are beyond all praise—indeed, they express in a humble



FIG. 6.

skill, a simply marvellous realism; and a lightness of touch in the unique facility of expression and adroit manipulation of



FIG. 7.

manner the same spontaneity of genius which so eminently characterizes the works in marble of the period. Tanagra figurines were always retouched by the artist, then coloured, and sometimes even gilded; and the arms were often moulded separately and then attached. Mythological subjects are treated in a *genre* manner; the Erotes, though often with wings, are all pretty mischievous boys or charming youths of every-day life. The following statuettes appear on Fig. 3:

D 27, figure of Heracles, leaning against a pillar, the left leg slightly advanced, the lion's skin wrapped over the left arm. He is bearded, has thick curly hair, and holds some object in his right hand. From Anthedon, in Boeotia. Height, 10½ inches.

D 28, bust of Zeus. Thick curly hair and beard; face mild and benevolent. He holds an apple (?) in his right hand, while his left supports a sheaf of thunderbolts. From Tanagra. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

D 20, bust of a beautiful woman in outdoor dress. A *himation*, passed over the head and covering the shoulders, is worn over a *chiton*, which falls in graceful folds over her bosom. From Tanagra. Height, 7 inches.

D 21, figure of a young man draped, holding a bag or purse in his right hand. His hair is curly, and over it he wears a wreath or a *stephanè*. The *himation* is held with both hands. Colouring remains on the face and part of the body. From Tanagra. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

D 32, child's doll, *Koros*, nude. From Cameiros, a town in Rhodes, destroyed B.C. 408. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 6 affords an illustration, front view, of a remarkable antefixal ornament in terracotta. The antefix is in the form of a finely modelled head of Demeter, wearing an elaborate head-dress of flowers, fruit, etc., the hair falling in graceful curls. Fig. 7 gives the face in profile. This is a truly typical head of the best period of Greek art, noble in its beauty, dignity, and grace. Antefixæ were used to mask the side-tiles of a roof, and were employed by Greek women when spinning, the wool being rubbed upon them before being placed on the distaff.



Thomas Barker: A Friend of Gilbert White.

BY ALECK ABRAHAMS.

TWAS a pleasure, and evidence of being something of a naturalist, to be a friend of the genial curate of Selborne; it is a distinction now that has brought posthumous fame to men who for all other reasons would have been by the world forgot. The greatest mark of his friendship was to be the recipient of one of those delightful letters which together form

that English classic *The Natural History of Selborne*. For this reason Thomas Pennant and the Hon. Daines Barrington must have stood highest in his affection, as to them he addressed the greater number of his out-of-door observations. Lower down the list, but probably high in his esteem because he married his sister, Anne White, is Thomas Barker.

A remarkable man this, son of Samuel Barker, the Hebraist, but more an astronomer and observer of living Nature than a student of dead languages. There is some indication of his temperament in a letter written in 1750 by the Rev. John Mulso to Gilbert White, then a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford:

"I heartily wish your sister much happiness in her new state: with her cheerful and easy temper she will be ye best wife in the world to Mr. Barker, and may manage to her own content and his advantage that extreme abstractedness and speculativeness to which I hear that he is naturally prone."

At an early age he commenced to keep a diary that was in itself a model for, and forerunner of, the Naturalist's Calendar that White compiled between 1768 and 1793 at Selborne. In 1736, when Barker was only fourteen years of age, entries occur such as, "March 31st. A flock of wild geese flew north"; "April 6th. The Cuckow heard," that are initialed by "G.W.," suggesting that White, then a boy of fifteen, was spending his Easter holidays with his uncle at Whitwell Rectory, Lyndon, and so had become acquainted with Barker, and with him had made these observations. For thirty-two years this record was continued, and great must have been its influence in teaching the naturalist of Selborne the methodical recording of all those minute indications of Nature that mark the passing of the seasons. There were differences of temperament. Barker's abstractedness tended towards eccentricity; he was in advance of his time in being a vegetarian, but other peculiarities are best described by quoting from a letter addressed by Gilbert White to one of his sisters in 1783:

"Mr. Barker set out from Lyndon on horseback last Monday, and arrived here on Wednesday evening without the least complaint or fatigue. The distance is 118 miles,

which he rode with ease, besides walking 4 or 5 miles at every baiting place in his boots, while his horses were eating their corn. He has still a straight belly, and is as agile as ever; and starts up as soon as he has dined, and marches all round Hartley Park. This morning Mr. B. ran round Baker's Hill in one minute and a quarter."

No ordinary man this, that at the age of sixty-one was equal to such exercise. His eccentricities of living served him well if his strength was so well preserved and remained less impaired than most men of his time until his death, at the age of eighty-seven, in 1809. Only one of his works has been published, and that the least important—a pamphlet on *The Nature and Circumstance of Demoniacks*, printed by his brother-in-law, Benjamin White, Fleet Street, in 1783. His Naturalist's Diary, although still in existence, will probably not be printed, as, great as may be its utility, it lacks the subtle sweetness of expression that is so marked a feature of Gilbert White's letters and Calendar, and cannot hope to compete with them. One other known work can be placed to his record, and is here published for the first time. Although nothing more than a lengthy letter to Gilbert White, it affords a careful observation of the extraordinary winters between the years 1739 and 1785.

"REV'D. SIR

In your letter to my daughter about February last, you took notice of the severity of this last winter, which was certainly uncommonly frosty, but was I think more remarkably so in Hampshire than here. I here, however, for your entertainment send an account of the particulars of several severe winters which have passed under my observation.

"Much the severest frost in my time was that in the winter between 1739 and 40, no winter since has ever come up to that for steadiness and sharpness. There was a smart frost for eleven days in November that year; but for 54 days beginning December 25 in the evening, there was not one thawing night, and but one day before February that it in the least gave in the day time. The severest part of that frost were the four last days of 1739, a very sharp, strong, cutting east wind,

but much abated Dec. 31. I measured the freezing every morning and evening, and in the day time Dec. 30 it froze on the water ice an inch thick, and in the night following it froze on the water two inches and an half thick in 16 hours. What snow we had follow'd this sharp time, but was no great one; it preserved the ground however, for the sun had no power to thaw it. After this it frequently froze from an inch to an inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ in a night, though sometimes less and the whole thickness of the ice was about a foot. It is unlucky I cannot say what the degree of cold was, for I had not then begun to keep a thermometer abroad; but the effects of the frost were such as have never happen'd since. The Thames was so frozen over at London that a street was built upon it, which stood about six weeks and was call'd *Frost Fair*, and the wheat in some counties was very much damaged, but escaped pretty well here.

"This frost however by the accounts I have met with does not seem to have come up to some former ones. The greatest of all was in 1683, and 4, which lasted 13 weeks, and so sharp that water thrown up fell down ice, and my Grandfather Whiston who measured it said it froze 3 inches and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in one night. The Thames was then frozen, and an Ox roasted whole on the ice, the same was done in the two weeks frost of 1715-16, but that was not ventured on in 1739-40. Some old English histories speak of a frost much longer than any of these, as lasting from September to April, but whether it was a continued frost all the time I should be apt to doubt.

"The winter 1753-4 was a hard one, the Frosts were severe but not long ones, for the common course that winter was that the full moons were hard frost, and the new moons open. The greatest cold was Feb. 6. I had not a Farenheits thermometer then, but by comparing since I think it was about 9 or 10, that was the first year I observed a settled frost in March. Garden stuff was remarkably cut off by the vicissitudes of the weather.

"Winter 1759-60. Much frost but no long ones.

"1762-3. Five weeks frost in December and January, almost without sun or wind,

but remarkable Rimes; the first snowy, of which the spikes grew to be 4 or 5 inches long; the latter icy, and so great that a 2 ounce Elm branch carried near 2 pounds of ice, many branches were broken with the weight, and the willow tops bent downward.

"1770-1. The Frosts were frequent and sharp but no long ones. February 12 the thermometer was down at 4, which is the lowest I have ever seen it.

"1773-4. Severe and disagreeable after Christmas, hard frosts going away suddenly with snow or rain, and as suddenly freezing again; for 7 or 8 weeks.

"The cold of January 1776 seems to have been as great or greater than that of January 1784. Jan. 20th 11; 28th 10; 30th 11; Feb. 1st 10½; but the frost was much shorter, scarce four weeks; whereas that in 1783-4 was above eight.

"The winter in 1779 began early, being sharp frost the middle of November. And in December '79 and January and February '80 was as long a frost as most, for the frost was not out of the ground for nine or ten weeks, and it was not so steady a frost as some others.

"The winter 1783-4 (which is just an hundred years after that remarkably severe one in 1683-4) was one of the mildest winters before Christmas, and one of the severest afterward. The frost in December, January and February lasted near nine weeks, which is rather longer than that in 1740. But though this was indeed a very sharp time, it was neither so steady nor so severe as that of 40, both winters however were follow'd by backward frosty springs even into May.

"If you count the number of frosty days in the late winter 1784-5 it will probably come up in number to any of the former, for it began in October and lasted till April, and there were two very severe frosts in it, one in December, the other in February and March. But upon the whole though there were some very severe days in both frosts, it did not come to that of January and February 84, of which the following is an example. In January 84 we were obliged to send down our greenhouse plants into the cellar, and by that means brought them out in summer in very good order, whereas those who did not do so, and who like us had no regular green-

house found their plants to suffer much and some of them to be almost kill'd; but no such thing happen'd this winter, we only removed some of the pots which stood near the window to further into the house. And Jan. which is often the severest month, was much the most open this winter: there might be about 8 or 9 frosty days or mornings in the month, but a good deal of it was very warm and remarkably wet air.

"The most remarkable snows are as follows.

"I think the greatest snow I ever knew was Nov. 30 1747, which by the account of those who went out in it gave me, I estimated to be above two feet upon a level, some people when they opened their door in the morning found the snow driven higher than the top of it, and it was then said to be the greatest since about the year 1725, but it was not a long lasting snow for a great (deal) of it was gone in a week, and the rest in a fortnight.

"December 10 1753 in the evening, to 13th in the morning, there came near half a yard deep of snow in 36 hours, and in as many more it was all gone again, with a vast flood. And as the ground was hard frozen when the snow came it almost all ran off, and hardly wetted the ground at all.

"Feb. 1766, Jan. 67, and Jan. 68, were great snows three winters together; that in 1767 was the greatest since 1747, some thought it greater than that, but I think it was not.

"In January 1772 there was one great snow, there was another in February, and a third in March, if they had all been lying at once it would have been very great indeed, but one was pretty well gone before the other came.

"In the severe month January 1776 there came here the greatest snow since 1767, but it was much greater in some other countries. For that was the time when the company coming up from Bath to beat the Queen's birthday were stop'd up on the road till it was over. Mails and expresses were turn'd back in Kent by the same cause; and the newspapers said it was driven in some countries, to be from 6 or 8 to 14 or 18 feet deep, and over the hedge tops.

"In January and February 1777 there

was a good deal of snow at times but it was not all lying at once, which was also the case in January, 1781.

"In the late winter 1784-5. There has been very frequent snow and a great deal upon the whole if it had all lain at once; but it never lay long enough to get any great thickness, it might for a time be ankle deep upon a level, and drifts here and there under hedges of 3 or 4 feet thick, but was never any great interruption to the roads, and February and March were remarkably dry, but I suppose there were greater snows in other countries.

"But as I said of frosts so I may also of snows, that I have met with accounts, which if they be not exaggerated, seem to speak of greater than any I have seen. The severe winter 1708-9 had as I have heard from those who lived at that time, as great a snow; which lay driven as high as the tops of the hedges, and was perfectly hard frozen, and that some of it lay in the ditch bottoms almost to May day. But when I was a boy, an old man then said he remember'd a very remarkable one, I think it was about 1674, which began on St. Matthias's day, and lasted without ever ceasing the almanack chronology says eleven days, but this man said, above a fortnight together, and lay so long in seed time, that they went out and plow'd the south sides of the lands, before the snow was melted on the north sides.

"The almost constant frosty mornings continued this year to April 4 without the least sign of spring, but what is remarkable the turneps were never known to be less hurt than this winter, of which the dryness was probably the occasion. Apl. 5 the weather began to mend and it has been a pleasant season since but rain is wanted. The wheat does not appear to be hurt in general, and the seed time though delay'd at first by frosts has been since very good, and the ground never harrow'd so fine except this time six years, because there has been no rain since the frost. The circumstance of dryness after the frost was the same six years ago, but that winter was total different from this in other respects for it was then spring almost all winter, but this year it has been winter a good deal of the spring. My daughters return you thanks for the musick you sent

them, and we join in respects to yourself Mrs. White and all the family and I remain Sir

"Your affectionate brother and
humble servant

"(Sig.) T. BARKER.

"LONDON,

"Apl. 20, 1785.

"1785, Mar. 17. Blackbird sang.

Apl. beginning. Violets.

5. Wheatears.

9. Butterflies and Bumble Bees.

14. First Swallow.

16. First Martin.

First Wasp."

There is little need for annotation to such a record. The frost fairs on the Thames are familiar by repute to most; they were held on the ice 1683-84, 1688-89, 1709, 1715-16, 1739-40, 1783-84, 1788-89, 1811, and 1813-14. At many earlier dates, and some few later, the river has been frozen over; but it was the fairs held on the ice at some of these dates that brought into existence the wealth of prints, broadsides, and doggerel verse, beloved of collectors as "Frostiana."

The meteorological interest of the letter is very great, but neither comparison nor confirmation is essential, and so as the simple record of this good naturalist's observations it can remain.



The Historical Monuments Commission (England): The Hertfordshire Inventory.



THE Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) issued its first volume of Inventories early in October, and it is not too much to say that the publication marks an epoch in the history of antiquarian research. The volume before us is a substantial quarto of over 300 pages, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, through Messrs. Wyman and Son, Ltd., at the price of 11s. 6d. It may perhaps be useful to some readers of the *Antiquary* if we indicate briefly the

nature of the contents of this first instalment of the fruits of the Commissioners' work. It contains, besides a short preface by the Chairman, Lord Burghclere, and the formal terms of appointment, the first interim report of the Commission, an historical introduction to the Hertfordshire Inventory, the Inventory itself (Schedule A), filling more than 200 pages, a list of monuments (Schedule B) selected by the Commission as especially worthy of preservation, glossary, index, and map.

The report sets forth the various preliminary steps taken by the Commission in surveying the task set before them, and in preparing this first instalment of the results. It is interesting to know that "Additional details, including various plans and sketches which we have collected but have not thought it necessary to publish, will be preserved, together with a set of the photographs taken of all the monuments visited, and we hope that in due course it may be found possible to make these records accessible to students of archæology and architectural detail." There is also the important suggestion that cases "occur where it is desirable to deal at once with imperilled monuments of historic importance, and we are of opinion that the time has come when such cases (which may often arise outside the immediate scope of our labours, or be beyond the powers of our Commission to control) should be dealt with by a Government Department acting with the assistance of a permanent Advisory Board."

The Historical Introduction summarizes ably, in chronological order, the monuments and antiquities of the county, from the various finds of palæolithic implements to the ecclesiastical and secular buildings of the Middle Ages and later, with a concluding section on British Roman Roads and a bibliographical note. The most noteworthy paragraphs are those which deal with the present condition of the monuments. The Commissioners report that "The condition of the monuments of Hertfordshire is, on the whole, good. The County Council and the Urban District Councils are alive to the advantage of preserving the ancient monuments in the county, and have exercised their powers by acquiring and pro-

tecting, among others, Waltham Cross (Cheshunt), the remains of the cross at Kelshall, and Waytemore Castle (Bishop's Stortford). The majority of the churches are in a sound state of repair; many, perhaps, have suffered less from neglect than from over-zealous restoration, too often carried farther than was required by either practical or artistic considerations. The Totternhoe stone or clunch used in the old work weathers badly, and this has led to the patching of external stonework with plaster or cement, which is an unsatisfactory mode of repair, since it is, at the best, of a temporary nature, and when it fails, as in the course of time it is bound to do, the cement in peeling off carries some of the old stonework with it. Thus, from the practical and, of course, from the artistic and archæological points of view, this use of cement is to be regretted. The old churches at Ayot St. Lawrence and Thundridge, and the ancient chapels at Chesfield in Graveley, Flaunden near Hemel Hempstead, Long Marston in Tring, Minsden in Langley, and St. Mary Magdalene in Northchurch, for some time have been disused and are in ruins. There is a tendency to neglect the remains of these buildings, which in the case of Ayot St. Lawrence and Flaunden are of peculiar interest. The Church of St. James, Stanstead Abbots, is also now disused, and there is a danger of its being likewise neglected. Some careful repairs are needed on the churches of Ashwell, Hinxworth, Kelshall, King's Walden, Letchworth, Redbourn, Wallington, Willian, and Wyddial, and the unrestricted growth of ivy is doing damage to the walls of the churches of Aspenden, Little Horstead, Throcking, and elsewhere.

"The ancient secular buildings which remain are, for the most part, well cared for; but the repairs and alterations carried out in the early part of the last century and later have tended to detract from the interest of many of them from the archæologist's point of view. The walls of Berkhamstead Castle and the remains of the Royal Palace and Dominican Friary at King's Langley require attention. A not uncommon cause of damage to secular buildings, more especially the smaller houses of *circa* 1600, is the constant demand for old panelling, staircases, and

mantelpieces, despite the fact that these fittings lose much of their charm and value when transplanted to buildings of later or modern date.

"The remains of the walls of the Romano-British town of Verulam, near St. Albans, are fairly well protected, but the trees and vegetation growing over and near them require watching, as they may endanger the masonry. Many of the earthworks have been much damaged in the past, but there is little destruction threatened at the present time, except at Ravensburgh Castle, where young trees and undergrowth have recently been planted, which in time will do considerable harm and largely destroy the archaeological interest of this very fine fortress."

The Inventory is complete, the descriptions and statements of details being little masterpieces of compression. The parishes are taken in alphabetical order, and the various monuments and constructions are classified in the following order:

1. Prehistoric monuments and earthworks.
2. Roman monuments and Roman earthworks.
3. English ecclesiastical monuments.
4. English secular monuments.
5. Unclassified monuments.

In addition to dwelling-houses, the English secular class (4) includes all such earthworks as mount and bailey castles, homestead moats, etc. To the section of unclassified monuments (5) are assigned undatable earthworks, as, for instance, unopened tumuli.

We have no space to treat the contents of this volume in further detail. The index is splendid. Not only are places indexed, but under such headings as Alabaster Figures, Barns, Brackets, Brasses, Ceilings, and so on through the alphabet, are references to all the examples in the county. The volume, which is illustrated by a large number of plans and photographic plates, with a folding map showing the positions of the monuments, is one to rejoice the heart of every archaeologist. Buckinghamshire will be the subject of the next Inventory, and if that volume and its successors are produced with the same care and thoroughness as that before

us, the series will form an archaeological survey of England of extraordinary interest and value.



Dinanderie.*

MR. TAVENOR-PERRY gives a wide meaning to the title which he has borrowed from mediæval French. The subtitle defines this handsome book as "A History and Description of Mediæval Art Work in Copper, Brass,



PAIL, AABORG, DENMARK.

and Bronze," a width of range which it has been suggested cannot be justified by the original applications of the term. But the word, like many other names and terms, has gained by use and won a wider application than it may once have had, and in any case the title—derived from Dinant, on the Meuse, the mediæval centre for metal-work—is convenient as well as picturesque. It may be

* *Dinanderie*. By J. Tavenor-Perry. With one photogravure reproduction, forty-eight plates, and seventy-one drawings in the text. London: George Allen and Sons, 1910. Crown 4to., pp. xii, 238. Price 21s. net. The illustrations are kindly lent by the publishers.

said at once that Mr. Tavenor-Perry has given us a volume which, though necessarily far from exhaustive, certainly fills a gap, and will delight all lovers of mediæval art, especially lovers of bronze-work.

It is divided into three sections. The first, Introductory, consists of five chapters, which, after a general view of the subject, treat of Dinant and other towns on the Meuse, here called the "Mosan" towns, of materials and processes—the copper which was the basic material for all Dinanderie came mainly from Scandinavia and from Goslar in the Harz—and, under the title of "The Origins," of some of the sources of inspiration drawn upon by the mediæval craftsmen. Classic and Celtic bronze-work are briefly reviewed, but the author points out that it is to Scandinavia we must "look

mediæval bronze-work, is found in the wonderful combinations of interlacing and curving bands, often with animal-like terminations, sometimes without, which appear so prominently in Northern ornamental work, and of which some admirable drawings are given in the text.

The second section of the book deals succinctly with the history of the rise and development of the copper, brass and bronze industries in Germany, the Netherlands, France, England, Italy, and Spain. These six short chapters contain much information skillfully compressed.

The third section, to which both the others are in a way introductory, contains nineteen chapters, which fill more than half the book. They are descriptive of the various utensils and articles—largely eccle-

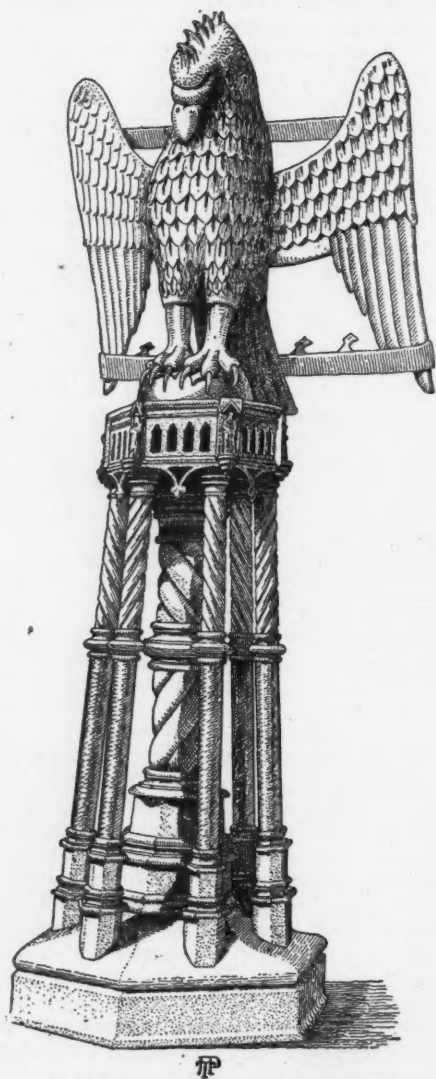


STOUP AT HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

for the true origin of Dinanderie." Among the examples given showing the graceful shape of many of the Northern domestic objects, which may well have formed models for the work produced later at Dinant, is the beautiful pail, of which Mr. Tavenor-Perry's drawing is reproduced above. This pail, which was found in a bog near Aalborg in Denmark, is about 11 inches high and 10 inches in diameter. It is ornamented with delicate engravings, the subject as shown being a sun borne on a vessel, with zoomorphic terminations at each end. Another pail illustrated, which was found in a grave in Zeeland, is elegant in form, but without engraving, and is certainly such as might have easily been produced later at Dinant. A characteristic feature of Scandinavian metal work, which reappears in early

siastical—which were commonly made in copper, brass, and bronze. These, in the order of treatment, are portable altars, pyxes, ciboria, monstrances, shrines, reliquaries, crosses, censers, candlesticks and light-holders, crosiers, holy-water vats, lecterns, book-covers, fonts, ewers and water-vessels, bronze doors, sanctuary rings or knockers, bells, tombs, and monuments. These chapters are adorned with a wealth of illustration which will make the book a lasting joy to its possessors. The numerous photographic plates are beautifully executed, while the illustrations in the text, which are reproduced from the author's pen-drawings, are characterized by those qualities of excellent draughtsmanship which have become familiar to readers of the *Antiquary* in connection with the articles which Mr. Tavenor-

Perry has contributed to our pages. These drawings are, indeed, one of the most attractive features of the book. Two are repro-



LECTERN, ST. GERMAIN, TIRLEMONT.

duced above. One shows the very fine bronze fifteenth-century stoup—an exception to the stone make then usual—which was

obtained by the fourth Lord Holland in Florence, and is still preserved at Holland House, Kensington. Mr. Tavenor-Perry gives a full description of this remarkable stoup and of its elaborate ornamentation, which, strange to say, includes a figure of Buddha nimbed (pp. 152, 153).

We wonder, by the way, why or in what sense the author speaks of peacocks as "a sign of the Holy Eucharist" (p. 151). Peacock feathers are used in liturgical fans or flabella. St. Augustine and others believed that the flesh of the bird never decayed, and consequently it became an emblem of immortality or of eternity, and there is, of course, much other peacock-lore, ancient and modern, but the idea expressed by Mr. Tavenor-Perry is new to us.

The other illustration here reproduced shows an interesting variation from the eagle type of lectern, to be found at St. Germain, Tirlmont, a little south of Louvain, in Belgium. The book-desk of this beautiful lectern is supported, as can be seen above, on the outstretched wings of a pelican in its piety, standing on an orb, which, says Mr. Tavenor-Perry, "was once surrounded by battlements, but these were knocked off and the lectern considerably damaged when Tirlmont was sacked by the French in 1635."

In all these descriptive chapters only a few articles, naturally, have been described and figured under each head; but great care has plainly been taken in the choice of examples for reproduction, as well as in the detailed description of each specimen chosen. Some of the finest specimens of mediæval bronze-work extant are shown in the beautiful half-tone plates. The fullest section is that which treats of "Bronze Doors," some sixty-four sets of which, says the author, "have escaped through the centuries the vicissitudes of war, turbulence, and neglect." To this chapter is appended a valuable list, tabulating in approximate order of date the doors now remaining, and made before the close of the mediæval period, with the names of their founders or designers and country of origin. The accompanying plates are things to linger over. At the end of the work is a brief bibliography of the principal works referred to in the book, and an excellent index.

A word must be said, in conclusion, in

praise of the "get-up" of the volume, the cover design of which is charming. Author and publisher have co-operated to produce an art book which is itself a work of art.



Some Old Highwaymen's Inns in and near London.

BY C. EDGAR THOMAS.

WHEN the City of London extended no farther westward than Clare Market, the inns and drinking-houses of that district were infested with highwaymen, notably the "Old Black Jack Inn," which stood in Portsmouth Street, this establishment bearing an evil reputation as a haunt of shady characters. Jack Sheppard, on escaping from Newgate in 1741, repaired to the "Cock and Pye" in Drury Lane, and thence to the "Black Jack," where, on being surprised by Jonathan Wild and his crew, he burst a door on to his pursuers, and leaping out of a window, made good his escape.

Near by was Chapel Court, a dangerous and disreputable neighbourhood, crowded with thieves and foot-pads, which, on account of its infamy, became known as "Murder Alley."

Of highwaymen's inns situated in the suburbs, Hampstead is fortunate in still possessing three, to wit—the "Spaniards," the "Bull and Bush," and "Jack Straw's Castle." All three are indissolubly linked with the name of Turpin—the hero of how many daring escapades and pretty romances? The stable in which his trusty Black Bess was housed is still carefully preserved, and the room which was specially set apart for him and his companions, with its small window, through which food was handed to any fugitive taking refuge there, may still be seen by anyone who cares to pay the "Spaniards" a visit. Turpin also frequented the "Green Man" at Finchley, opposite which he frequently took up his stand behind a large withered oak. In the neighbourhood of the "Green Man" at

Epping, Turpin stole a horse from a Mr. Major, and was traced with the animal to the "Red Lion Inn" at Whitechapel, where, on attempting to prevent the arrest of Tom King, he fired at the constable, but hit his fellow thief. The latter died of his wound, but Turpin escaped to Long Sutton, and thence was said to have made his way to York, this circumstance furnishing Harrison Ainsworth with the material for his romance of *Rookwood*. The daring feat so long attributed to Turpin has now been proved to be false. The seemingly impossible ride to York was accomplished however, by one John Nevison, nicknamed "Nicks," about 1676. This personage robbed a gentleman at Gads Hill one morning, and, determining to prove an alibi, rode to York in fifteen hours—a task considered to be at that time impossible.

The now modern public-house of the "Coach and Horses," Clerkenwell, is built on the site of an older tavern, which used to be patronized by the scum of the district.

It is conjectured that Turpin was connected with this establishment, for a small port-manteau was later found by the landlord during some structural alterations, on the inside lid of which was carved: "R. TURPIN."

James M'Lean or McLean, a fashionable highwayman, was a great frequenter of Button's Coffee-House in Russell Street, Covent Garden, and Mr. John Taylor, editor of the *Sun* newspaper, described him as "a tall, showy, good-looking man." Many anecdotes could be related of this daring adventurer, who robbed, among others, Lord Eglington and Sir Thomas Robinson. He was eventually hanged at Tyburn in 1750, regarding which Walpole wrote: "Oct. 18: Robbing is the only thing that goes on with any vivacity, though my friend M'Lean is hanged."

In Kentish Town is the "Mother Red-cap," the modern survival of the older establishment, at which the notorious highwaywoman, Moll Catpurse, frequently called in the time of Cromwell.

To traverse any part of the neighbourhood of Holloway at dusk was at one time considered suicidal. It was the scene of many of the nocturnal operations of Turpin, and earlier, of Claude du Val; while the "Arch-

way Tavern," at the foot of Highgate Hill, and the "Half Moon," in Holloway Road, were noted rendezvous of these gentlemen. The present Hornsey Road was formerly termed "Du Val's Lane," from the plunderings of the French highwayman, who plied his calling around Islington, Holloway, and Highgate. He was finally apprehended at the "Hole-in-the-Wall," in Chandos Street, Covent Garden; was executed at Tyburn, January 21, 1669; lay in state for a few days at the "Tangier Tavern," St. Giles; and was then buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.

The "Green Man" at Hatton, Middlesex, contains a fireplace, behind which is a well-concealed aperture giving access to a small room, thus affording shelter to any highwayman beset by the Bow Street Runners. Regarding this chimney there is a tale to the effect that a thief took refuge there one day when the nook required a good sweeping. The poor prisoner soon began to sneeze with the soot, and to give other indications of his presence; and his discovery was only prevented by the presence of mind of the landlord, who forced drink on to the Bow Street Runners and said the noise was occasioned by the cat!

Another "Green Man" at Putney was also a noted house of call for members of the "profession." William Brown and Joseph Whitlock, who robbed in the vicinity, made the "Green Man" their headquarters, as did also the celebrated Jerry Abershaw, who met his death at the early age of twenty-two. Abershaw also patronized the "Bald-Faced Stag," in Kingston Vale. The house, still to be seen, is now a private dwelling; but thirty years ago, or less, it was still an inn, and was a favourite resort of George Borrow.

Blackheath was also noted for its robbers who pillaged the coaches driving across the heath, while at Shooters' Hill a gibbet stood, from which one or two malefactors might usually be seen hanging.

The district of Knightsbridge was, some centuries ago, well stocked with inns of more or less shady repute, the majority of their proprietors being in league with the highwayman and other bad characters. The road running from Kensington to Brentford swarmed with these social vermin, of which

Evelyn says in his Diary, November 25, 1699:—"This week robberies were committed between the many lights which were fixed between London and Kensington on both sides, and while coaches and travellers were passing."

Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, on fighting a duel with the Earl of Rochester, "lay over night at Knightsbridge privately to avoid being secured at London upon any suspicion," he and his second "having the appearance of highwaymen, for which the people of the house liked us all the better."

The "Half-way House," which stood between Kensington and Knightsbridge, had long possessed a bad character, and was demolished in 1846, the work of destruction costing £3,500. This inn was mentioned during the trial of a highwayman in 1752. A witness deposed that: "The chaise to Devizes having been robbed two or three times, as I was informed, I was desired to go in it to see if I could take the thief, which I did on the 3rd of June, about half-an-hour after one in the morning. I got into the post-chaise; the post-boy told me the place where he had been stopped was near the 'Half-way House,' between Knightsbridge and Kensington. As we came near the house, the prisoner came to us on foot, and said, 'Driver, stop!' He held a pistol-tinderbox to the chaise, and said, 'Your money, directly; you must not stay—this minute, your money!' I took out a pistol from my coat pocket, and from my breeches pocket a five-shilling-piece and a dollar. I held the pistol concealed in one hand and the money in the other. I held the money pretty hard; he said, 'Put it in my hat.' I let him take the five-shilling-piece out of my hand; as soon as he had taken it, I snapped my pistol at him—it did not go off; he staggered back and held up his hands, and said, 'O Lord! O Lord!' I jumped out of the chaise; he ran away; and I after him, about 600 or 700 yards, and there took him. I hit him a blow in the neck; he begged for mercy on his knees; I took his neck-cloth off, and tied his hands with it, and brought him back to the chaise. Then I told the gentlemen in the chaise that was the errand I came upon, and wished them a good journey, and brought the prisoner back to London."

At the Sign of the Owl.



THERE have been rumours that the land opposite the famous Adelphi Terrace, overlooking the Thames Embankment and river, and adjoining the Embankment Gardens, was likely to be built upon. It was even suggested that a great pile of modern flats might be erected.

Any such erection would probably not only block the view from the Terrace, but—which would be more important from the standpoint of the general public—destroy the present fine view from Embankment and river of the historic Terrace. I hear that the stories of building operations about to be commenced have been contradicted, and I confess to being considerably relieved at hearing it.

The Adelphi Terrace so abounds in literary and artistic associations that one would feel keen regret at anything being done which would spoil either the view from it or the view of it. Those who wish to realize fully what those associations are should read a well-informed and pleasantly-written book, which was reviewed some little time ago in the *Antiquary*—Mr. Austin Brereton's *Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood*. All the traditions and historical events connected with the site, as well as the associations of the Terrace itself—with Garrick and many another famous resident—can be studied in Mr. Brereton's well-illustrated pages. At the present time the Terrace is the home of the Savage Club. Both Mr. Aaron Watson's *History of the Savage Club* and Mr. Brereton's book are published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, who lives at one end of the Terrace, while Mr. Bernard Shaw lives at the other.

The illustration on the next page, which gives a view of the Terrace in Garrick's time, is one of the many plates that adorn Mr. Brereton's book. It does not show the unsightly wharves and muddy river immediately below the Terrace, which have been replaced since the

days of Garrick's residence by the Embankment and gardens; but the houses shown are those still to be seen. The great actor's house, where Johnson and Reynolds and so many other famous men and women forgathered, which he occupied for some six or seven years before his death, and wherein he died, is No. 5—the centre house of the Terrace.

Mr. Elliot Stock has issued part v. of vol. xxiv. of *Book Prices Current*, completing the record for the season 1909-10, and containing Mr. J. H. Slater's Introduction and the usual full and invaluable index. It may be noted that the whole volume, thus completed, contains no less than 694 pages, and is the most bulky yet issued. It deals with 39,428 lots. The average sum realized per "lot" was £2 9s. 1d., as against £3 11s. 10d. for the previous season. On this marked drop, Mr. Slater remarks that "the commercial value of books of almost all classes has very materially declined during the past few years, and just lately this decline has become more than ever accentuated."

The fall appears to be general. Rare and expensive books, as a whole, have suffered in common with those of less interest and importance. It need hardly be pointed out that this decline has its bright side for the collector. The new volume of *Book Prices Current* is not marked by many very special items; but it is of value above the average of its predecessors because of the very large number of entries which it contains, and especially because in the sales which it chronicles so many books were sold in classes. Among special classes of books thus sold may be named eighteenth-century Americana; Brownist books; Bibles (a collection); the publications of the Grolier Club; a collection of Genealogical and Topographical Works, Visitations and Parish and County Records; Bewick books; a long list of editions of the "Dance of Death"; a very large number of books of Voyages and Travels; and a collection of works by or relating to Dibdin, the bibliographer. The volume, with its elaborate index of 131 pages, is as absolutely necessary a possession as ever to both bookmen and booksellers.



ADELPHI TERRACE IN GARRICK'S TIME.

There has recently been placed on exhibition in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum the Letters Patent of James I. creating his son Henry Prince of Wales, and witnessed by Charles, Duke of York, and other peers, present at a full Parliament, on

June 4, 1610. The initial is in the form of a beautifully-executed miniature, showing the King presenting the charter to the Prince, who is seen kneeling before him. In an elaborately illuminated border are the arms of the King, the Prince, the Principality of

Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, and others. Attached to the document is an impression of the second seal of James, measuring 6 inches in diameter, and fastened to the charter by a thick gold cord.

In the September number of the *Rivista d'Italia* Signor de Blasio gives another of his able studies on primitive man, "The Primitive Inhabitants of Irpinia" (Gli abitanti primitivi dell'Irpinia). The article briefly summarizes the traditions found in classic writers as to the Pelasgian invasions of the southern provinces of the peninsula. Signor de Blasio then touches upon historic instances of later students and their theories. He mentions one Michele Mercati, Intendant of the Vatican Guard, who died in 1593. He was eminent for his knowledge of minerals, and was perhaps the earliest to recognize traces of a primitive race, ignorant of the use of metals, in the arrow-heads of worked flint picked up in the fields.

Turning to more recent authorities, he shows how, until recent years, the dearth of flint implements and other traces of neolithic man in the southern districts raised a doubt as to his habitation there. The researches of Signor de Blasio himself, and of others, in the neighbourhood of Avellino, have settled the question; for there have been many interesting discoveries both of implements and weapons (illustrated in the article), and of ancient burial-places containing human remains, with their weapons beside them. From his wide knowledge of the subject, Signor de Blasio reconstructs for us the life of this primitive people, whose very name is lost, whose language, songs, and history, have passed away for ever. His account of neolithic man is supported by a wealth of references to authorities, which should make this article of practical use to the student apart from its interest to the general reader.

The Hull Municipal Museum continues to issue its useful penny handbooks on the specimens in its collection, and the latest of these, No. 73, deals with the remarkable prehistoric boat from Brigg. It describes

the circumstances of the discovery and gives various interesting details relating to the constructional features of the boat. The pamphlet consists of thirty-two well-printed pages, and is illustrated by twenty-nine figures. Mr. Sheppard, the curator, gives a list of over thirty accounts of, and notices relating to, the boat. It is interesting to find that the most important of these was published in America.

The Cheshire Sheaf, being local gleanings relating to Cheshire, edited by F. C. Beazley, F.S.A., and W. F. Irvine, M.A., F.S.A., is about to appear. This will be the seventh volume of the third series, reprinted, after revision, from the *Chester Courant*. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. R. Askins, care of Messrs. James Irvine and Co., 26, Chapel Street, Liverpool. The *Sheaf* will contain, *inter alia*, Chester Apprentice Rolls 1557-1646, Hearth Tax Roll (Eddisbury), Place-Names, Wills, House Plates, etc., with four illustrations of House Plates and Armorial Panels, and will be fully indexed.

The jurors at the Brussels Exhibition have awarded nineteen Grands Prix to British exhibitors in the classes concerned with books and their production—printing, paper, and binding—and of these the Oxford University Press has obtained no fewer than seven. No other exhibitor obtained more than one Grand Prix in these classes. The Oxford University Press has repeated the success gained at the Paris Exhibition (when three Grands Prix were awarded), in being the only British binding house to obtain the highest possible distinction.

I note with great regret the death at Cambridge, on October 10, at the age of seventy-seven, of Mr. John Willis Clark, who resigned the office of Registrary of Cambridge University so late as September 30 last. "J. W." will be missed by troops of friends. He wrote many books and papers, chief among them the *Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, 1886. His delightful work on *The Care of Books*, 1901, won him the grateful thanks of all bookmen.

On October 13 the King issued a Royal Commission on Public Records. The Commissioners are Sir Frederick Pollock (Chairman), Sir E. Vincent Evans, Professor C. H. Firth, Dr. M. R. James, Dr. F. G. Kenyon, Dr. Sidney Lee, Mr. Henry Owen, Mr. H. R. Tedder, and Mr. W. L. Williams, with Mr. Hubert Hall as Secretary. The Commissioners are to inquire and report on the working of the Public Records Acts, and other Acts, Orders in Council, etc., relating to the custody and control of the Public Records of England and Wales, and of the rules and regulations in force at the Public Record Office. They are also to report on Record Publications since 1838, on the training of archivists, and on the arrangements now in operation for the "collection, control, custody, preservation from decay or injury, classification, description, cataloguing, indexing, calendaring, publishing, making accessible, and disposing of the Public Records of England and Wales." This is a timely and most satisfactory move in the right direction, from which nothing but good should result.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. VI. of the Third Series of *Archæologia Eliana* is a substantial quarto, tastefully bound. The outstanding feature is the Report of the Excavations of 1909 at Corstopitum, prepared by Messrs. R. H. Forster and W. H. Knowles. It fills nearly seventy pages, and is of engrossing interest. The important results obtained have been mentioned fragmentarily from time to time, but it is very convenient to have, in this carefully prepared, well illustrated report, a full and orderly statement of what was achieved. Special notes are added—by Mr. H. H. E. Craster on the coins found; metallurgical, by Dr. Henry Louis; and on the smaller finds (except coins), by Professor Haverfield. Mr. W. H. Knowles supplies a study of "The Church of the Holy Cross, Wallsend"; and the other contents of this fine volume include "Extracts from the De Banes Rolls relating to Northumberland: 1308 to 1558," by Mr. F. W. Dendy; "On the Mediæval and Later Owners of

Eslington," by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; and "The Armorial of Northumberland: An Index and an Ordinary," by Mr. C. Hunter Blair. Among many excellent illustrations are some very fine plates of seals.



The new part (vol. xi., part iv.) of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society is distinguished by a careful account, illustrated by several good photographic plates, of the interesting old parish church of Copford, remarkable for its mural paintings, as well as other attractive features. This is written by Mr. Henry Laver, who dates the church about A.D. 1080. Messrs. Miller Christy, Porteous, and Smith supply yet another instalment of "Essex Brasses," illustrated; and Dr. J. H. Round sends a few pages on "The Early Lords of Shelley." The other papers are further instalments of "Inventories of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI." and of "Old Chigwell Wills," both communicated by Mr. W. C. Waller; and "The Armorial Glass and Badges in Harlow Church," by Mr. J. G. Bradford. With this part of the *Transactions* is issued the important general index to the *Feet of Fines for Essex*.



In the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. vii., No. 3, we note accounts of "Early Quakerism in Ireland," "Early Friends' Schools in Scotland"—a school was established in Aberdeen in 1681—"Friends and Pietists in Germany," as described in a letter by Nicolaes Riist, dated "3^d of y^e mo Juny: 1693"; and a great variety of notes and extracts, letters and comments, of much interest and of no small importance in their bearing on Quaker history.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

MEMBERS of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE visited Westminster Abbey on October 4 and 5. On the first day the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Armistage Robinson) received the visitors in the Jerusalem Chamber, and gave an account of the form and extent of St. Edward's Church, illustrated by a plan. After welcoming the members of the Institute to the Abbey, the Dean referred to the visit paid there many years ago by the London and Middlesex Society of Antiquaries, and said that as a result of their labours there was produced the book known as *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*. If the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute were to result in producing a similar book, then it would be a welcome addition to the existing knowledge of the Abbey. The Dean then called attention on the plan to where Norman work lay. When the Church of St. Edward the Confessor was rebuilt in the eleventh century the old pillars of Norman work were not entirely pulled down, and fragments of their earlier portions still remained buried in a mass of rubble. When Canute was King, the two Saxon Princes, Alfred and Edward, were exiled to Normandy. There they received kindness from Robert, Abbot of Jumièges, near Rouen,

Edward, who later became King, made Robert Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Edward's Church was the first Norman church in England, and it had features similar to those of the church at Jumièges.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited a plan of Westminster Abbey, and with its aid explained the later history of the Abbey Church and the position and use of the monastic buildings. After visiting the triforium, the party assembled in the undercroft, where papers were read by the Rev. R. B. Rackham, on "The Nave"; Mr. P. M. Johnston, on "The Periods of Architectural Carvings and Mouldings as exhibited in the Abbey"; Mr. P. B. Clayton, on "The Thirteenth-Century Tiled Floor of the Chapter-house"; and Mr. W. R. Lethaby, on "The Paintings of the Abbey." On the second day the ancient monastic remains to the south of the church were explored. The Dean conducted the party over the Abbot's House, built in the fourteenth century by Abbot Litlington. Mr. St. John Hope was guide to the Cloister, the Chapel of St. Faith, Chapter-house Crypt, Library, and Chapel of the Pyx. The journey was continued, under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Johnston, through the Infirmary Cloister, the Infirmary Chapel, Hall and Garden. Finally, the visitors were conducted over Westminster School by Dr. Gow, the headmaster.



THE DORSET FIELD CLUB, for their last meeting of the summer, explored on September 20 the remote and seldom visited but highly picturesque and interesting "selvedge" of coast lying between the monastic village of Abbotsbury and Bridport Harbour. The party assembled at Abbotsbury, and proceeded towards Swyre. At the prehistoric earthwork on the hill at Abbotsbury Dr. Colley March called attention first to the outstanding fact that Abbotsbury Castle or Rings was a promontory fort, an example of that selection of a site which minimizes the work of fortification, since on the promontory side the ground sloped down steeply and there was less need of entrenchments. On the east side they found those deep ditches and lofty ramparts protecting the camp from the surface of the ridge. It was distant from Eggardon five miles, and from Maiden Castle seven. Hutchins called the camp nearly square; but the Ordnance map showed it to be almost a triangle. Leading the club over the earthwork, Dr. March pointed out two mounds on the seaward side which were probably *specula* or look-out posts, from which watchers could observe the approach of the enemy, coming possibly up the Fleet in their long boats. Such forts as this belonged to the late Celtic age, which is supposed to have begun two or three hundred years B.C., and long before that the sea was covered in the summer with sea rovers who came from Scandinavia. Dr. March also called attention to an earthen ring and two barrows within the lines of the camp, but observed that probably the barrows were there long before the camp was constructed.

At Swyre Church some notes were read by the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell. The church, which dates from 1503, was, unfortunately, rebuilt in 1843, with the exception of the tower and chancel arches;

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and the pillars of the nave (so ran the notes) bear record to the execrable taste of the period. Of the bells in the tower, the devout and public-spirited churchwarden early last century sold one towards defraying the cost of repairing the roads! The members inspected with especial interest two brasses to John Russell, who died in 1505, and James Russell "and Alys hys Wyfe," who deceased 1509, the grandfather and father respectively of the first Earl of Bedford, who was born at Berwick House, a former home of the Russells, who also had another seat at Kingston Russell. Puncknowle House followed, and the club were specially interested in two curiously panelled rooms upstairs. From the Manor House the party passed to the very interesting church. The rector, Rev. R. H. Gash, told the story of the font, which he is probably right in declaring to be unique. Bexington, on the seaward side of Puncknowle, used to be a parish by itself; but in the sixteenth century the French landed on the coast, burned the church, and slew the people. The good folk of Bexington then said: "It is no use to rebuild the church, for if we do the French will probably only repeat their raid. Let us unite with Puncknowle." And so they did. Of that union there were two symbols in the church. One was the Bexington aisle; the other the Bexington font, removed and placed under the Puncknowle font. The latter is Norman. Mr. Gash described the former as thirteenth century; but we should assign it to an earlier date. As the club left the church the members admired the slender grace of the tapering shaft of the churchyard cross, bereft, alas! of the small cross at the summit. This is undoubtedly one of the best preserved, as it is also one of the most beautiful of the relics figured and described in Mr. Alfred Pope's *Old Stone Crosses of Dorset*. Berwick and Burton Bradstock were next visited. At the latter village the church is a large handsome cruciform structure, principally Perpendicular, with a high tower adorned with battlements and containing five bells. Originally in that parish they had no less than six churches or chapels. The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker added a few interesting words about the Norman history of the church, and called attention to the Jacobean communicants' rails, as prescribed by Archbishop Laud, and with projecting-knobs supposed to be intended to help old people to rise from the kneeling posture. Upon the front of the rails is carved the date, 1686, and the initials of the churchwardens of that year. On leaving Burton Bradstock geologizing became the order of the day.



At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on September 28, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding, Mr. C. H. Blair read a paper on seals in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham and in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Greenwell. He remarked that there were preserved in Durham a large and important collection of seals, dating from the eleventh century until the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century, and by the lime-light lantern he showed photographs he had taken of many of these relics. In most instances they had been skilfully designed.

The opening meeting of the winter session of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on Saturday, October 1, when the members journeyed to Charlton to inspect the old church of St. Luke and the Manor House. A warm welcome was extended to them by the rector, the Rev. J. H. Bridgwater, who explained that the land on which the church was built was given in William the Conqueror's time to the monks of Bermondsey. The earliest record of the church was found in the account of a dispute between the Bishop of Rochester and the Prior of Bermondsey in regard to a presentation to the living. The old church, built of chalk and flint, was reconstructed in 1630, and enlarged at various periods. The rector described briefly the chief points of interest—the east window, part of which was painted by Isaac Oliver; the bust by Chantrey of Spencer Perceval, the murdered Premier, who is buried in the vaults below; the tablet in memory of Edward Wilkinson, "Master Coke" to Queen Elizabeth; and the tomb of Edward Drummond, who was murdered through being mistaken for Sir Robert Peel. He regretted that a good view could not be obtained of the carved Jacobean pulpit. It had been covered with decorations for the harvest festival, while there were, he said, so many unbeautiful things in a church that might be hidden. Referring to the modern chancel screen, he said that it did not seem to harmonize altogether with the architecture of the building, and he thought that in such cases it might be well to have in each diocese a committee of experts who would be in a position to say whether any proposed addition to a church was suitable and desirable. Special attention was drawn by the rector to a tall brass candlestick. Originally it stood in a Christian church at Khartum, but was looted thence and given a place in the Mahdi's tomb. From the latter place it was taken by the British when they captured the city, and presented to Charlton Church by Colonel Elmslie.

From the church the members passed to the old Charlton Manor House, the seat of Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, by whose permission it was thrown open for inspection. The Manor House is considered to be one of the best works of Inigo Jones, and a pleasant hour was spent in the inspection of its many treasures—the Chippendale furniture, carved bedsteads and cabinets of the seventeenth century, the billiard-table with a wooden bed, the collection of china and glass, Italian cabinets with secret drawers, and the chair of state occupied by Prince Henry of Wales, not to mention an harpsichord 150 years old which was recently discovered in an old barn.

On September 24 members of the WOOLWICH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Joyden's Wood and Dartford Heath. From Cavey Spring, where a large group of deneholes was to be seen, the party walked through Joyden's Wood, noting several ancient trackways, to the large square Roman camp, which stands at the junction of two ancient roadways, and probably occupies the site of an earlier British settlement. The prehistoric road on the eastern side of the camp has been converted into a remarkable triple ditch, presumably to strengthen the defences of the camp

when it was constructed or reconstructed in Roman times. Within the camp are traces of earlier embankments, and a well-shaft 100 feet deep may be seen; but this may be much later in date than the camp. On Dartford Heath are many indications of an early British settlement, and ancient pottery, gold ornaments, flint implements, etc., have been obtained. Several rows of rectangular pits and lines of mounds may be seen, which probably are the remains of military encampments in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A good section in the ancient river-gravels of the Thames, nearly 100 feet above the present level of the river, may be seen at Bowman's Lodge.

On Saturday afternoon, October 1, the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB visited Cissbury. The conductor, Mr. Herbert S. Toms, reminded his audience that the club was now making its third pilgrimage to this most interesting site; and so impressed were the club's committee with the educational value, to new members, of a personally conducted tour over Cissbury, that they had decided to make this excursion an annual event. Cissbury, it was remarked, owed its world-wide renown, not to the ancient fort which occupies the hill, but to the presence of an extensive series of prehistoric flint mines situated within and without its ramparts. Until recently Cissbury and Grimes Graves were, apparently, the only prehistoric mines known in Great Britain; but, referring to an article in the *Times* of September 14, Mr. Toms said that in excavations made during the last two years on the site of Maumbury Rings, the Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, the shafts of another group of these prehistoric pits had been brought to light. He was, however, most happy to be permitted to announce that the reputation of Sussex for its highly interesting archaeological remains had been asserted once more by the remarkable discovery of yet another series of mines, similar in period and construction to those of Cissbury, which had lately been made by Captain A. J. Wade, of the Barracks, Chichester.

These were situated near the well-known Kingley Vale, about three miles north-west of Chichester. The pits, indicated by the mouths of shafts long since filled in, number nineteen, and lie approximately in a straight line along the eastern brow of Stoke Down. Through the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Captain Wade had been enabled to excavate one of the pits. This proved to be in shape like a gigantic Wellington boot. The shaft, 12 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, was filled with broken chalk; but the "toe" of the pit was found to be quite clear of filling or fallen material. Among the objects found in the pit were 2,000 artificial chips of flints, 2 flint knives, 3 flint cores, and 3 rough flint implements, all of Cissbury types; fragments of bone, horn (wedges), and wood; and a well-preserved example of the prehistoric miner's pick, 13 inches in length, made from the antler of a red deer. Several deep marks made by deer-horn wedges were observed in the chalk sides of the lower portion of the pit. A point of great interest in connection with the discovery on Stoke Down is that the depressions, indicating the mouths of the shafts, are so

shallow that, before excavation, it was thought they were but the remains of small prehistoric pit-dwellings. Such slight superficial evidence of the presence of these mines is no doubt due to the fact that, like many of the pits at Cissbury, the shafts were filled in shortly after completion of the ancient mining operations. Captain Wade believes that he has since run down the sites of other Neolithic mines on the neighbouring hills. The importance of his discovery on Stoke Down cannot be overestimated. Hitherto little evidence of the purely Neolithic occupation of Sussex existed outside Cissbury; but there are signs that the impetus given by Captain Wade to the study of our local prehistoric antiquities will shortly lead to the discovery of many other important traces of Neolithic man's activity on the Downs of Sussex. Recent events, said Mr. Toms, show us how little we know of our county's fascinating past. We were also reminded of the wealth of material awaiting systematic research and careful record, and also of how little had been done in this respect. For instance, the true period of the great hill fort of Cissbury was still an enigma. Pitt Rivers's researches had only demonstrated that it was a pre-Roman work which might belong to late Neolithic times. Mr. Toms suggested that the problem might be solved by excavation of the entrenchment where it was not fringed by the earlier prehistoric mines.



The first meeting of the session of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 4, Mr. S. Nicholl in the chair. Mr. Charles Crossland, F.L.S., read his second paper on "Local Bibliography and Authors."

Two books, *Chapters on the Early Registers of Halifax Parish Church*, from the local archaeological collection of the late Edward Johnson Walker, by his son, Walter James Walker, and *The Nonconformist Register*, by Oliver Heywood and T. Dickinson, edited by J. Horsfall Turner, were specially described. It was noted that much valuable historical matter was in manuscript form, but this was being gradually worked up into the publications of the society. The Brearcliffe manuscript and Oliver Heywood's Diary provided information on many subjects that would otherwise be blank. Many local topographical and historical books and pamphlets were named and commented upon. Mr. Crossland was indebted to Mr. C. Greenwood for the loan of some books, and particularly for that of a manuscript on vellum, *The Sphere*, by Johannes Sacro de Bosco, 1467; also to Mr. H. P. Kendall and to Mr. T. W. Hanson.

There are on view in the room at Bankfield where the meeting was held a number of photographs of local halls and homesteads of historic interest. Mr. Kendall presented to the society a further supply some time ago, and has added to these thirty-six more, for which the thanks of the members were expressed. These photographs will be placed on view as soon as the museum committee can allot the necessary wall space.



The second annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich

Castle Museum on October 10, the retiring president (Dr. W. Allen Sturge, M.V.O.) in the chair. The report presented by the Hon. Secretary showed that the society had a membership of 107, and that last year four meetings were held at Norwich, two at Ipswich, and a field meeting at Thetford and Icklingham. The society now had ninety lantern slides and over fifty books for loan to members, and these were being increasingly utilized. There was no lack of papers or exhibits. The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. H. Halls) showed that the year began with a balance in hand of 1s. 3½d., and ended with one of £2 4s. 10d., the expenditure having been £10 os. 9½d.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Underwood (Ipswich) was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. H. H. Halls moved: "That it is desirable the society should now commence to publish proceedings, and that the matter be referred to a committee with full powers to publish the first part." This was heartily supported, and a committee was appointed. The Hon. Secretary exhibited two "pigmy" implements, the first found in Norfolk. One was discovered at Northwold in May last by Mr. E. W. Morten, of Horsham, Sussex, and sent by him to the society for preservation in the county, and will be given to the Castle Museum. The other was found at Thetford by Mr. J. S. Warburton, of Methwold. Both were white-patinated, and similar in form to the "pigmy" from the Hastings kitchen-middens. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Morten for his generosity.

Dr. W. Allen Sturge then gave an address on "The Patination of Flints."



Other gatherings have been the general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Kilkenny on September 27 and 28; the excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Hexham and Corbridge in September; the quarterly meeting and excursion of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 15 in the Colne Valley; the two-day excursion of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to the south part of the county on October 12 and 13; the visit of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Seaham on October 1 and meeting on October 11; the excursion in September of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Silverdale and Warton, near Carnforth; and the excursion of the BERKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Bisham Abbey and Cookham on September 30.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CHURCH PLATE OF RADNORSHIRE. By J. T. Evans. Six plates. Stow-on-the-Wold: J. H. Alden, 1910. 4to., pp. xxiv, 160. Price 21s.

The Rev. J. T. Evans, the Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, has already shown his aptitude and ability in the matter of ecclesiastical plate by the volumes he has issued dealing with the counties of Gloucester, Pembroke, and Carnarvon. In this work on Radnorshire he shows the like thoroughness and firm grasp of his subject. The county of Radnor is the smallest of the thirteen divisions of Wales; this volume would have been smaller than its fellows had it not also contained notes on registers, bells, and families, as well as an interesting appendix by Rev. G. W. Evans on the primitive saints of Radnorshire.

Not a single piece of pre-Reformation plate has survived in this little shire, and only five chalices and two paten-covers of Elizabethan date. There is, however, a fair amount of interest pertaining to several of the older pieces. Among the twenty-two examples of seventeenth-century date are two of the Cromwellian period. Silver plate of the time of the Commonwealth is, as Mr. Evans assures us, almost priceless in the eyes of collectors, on account of its great rarity. One of these is the chalice at Bettws Disserth (1651), of the "wineglass" fashion, and the other is the beaker cup at Llanbadarn Fynydd, which bears the hall-mark of 1659. As a curiosity this tiny beaker must surely be the smallest vessel that has ever been used in connection with the administration of Holy Communion in an Episcopal church. The height is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the diameter of the mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter of the base $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the weight only 3 oz. 1 dwt. Anything more absolutely unsuitable for its sacred purpose than these secular little cups of Puritan origin can scarcely be conceived. The fashion seems to have come from Holland, in whose churches they abound. A few survive in Wales, and several in the Isle of Man and Scotland.

There are also in Radnorshire churches two of the beautiful two-handled porringing cups, of essentially domestic origin, in use as chalices, the one at Llanstephan (1700), and the other at Llanbadarn y Garreg (1712); the former of these is an excellent specimen.

We find ourselves at issue with Mr. Evans in one of his notes on the church of Bleddfa. He says: "An old man named Hope remembers being told in his youth by his mother, that, when she was a girl, notices of fairs were always announced in Bleddfa church. The origin of this custom is easily understood, when it is remembered that the fair was generally held on the festival day of the saint with whom the parish church was associated."

This is a complete mistake, at all events so far as England is concerned, and is just the kind of mistake that has led to many blunders in the ascription of dedications to old churches in modern days. We doubt if there is a single case of a chartered fair held on the day of dedication or the patronal festival. Fairs, even if granted to monasteries, were essentially secular institutions, and were of distinctly later date than the founding of an old parish church; they were entirely distinct from the patronal feast, revel, or wake, which were of Church origin.

J. CHARLES COX.

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THE COMPLETE PEERAGE. By G. E. C. New edition, revised and much enlarged. Edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. Vol. i.: Ab-Adam to Basing. London: The St. Catherine Press, Ltd., 1910. 4to., pp. xl, 504. Price £12 12s. net the twelve volumes.

For many years G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage* has held the field as by far the best, the most accurate, and the most learned work of its class; and now, twenty years after the appearance of the first volume of the original issue, we warmly welcome this first volume of a new and revised edition. The revision has been done in no perfunctory spirit. A large mass of fresh material has accumulated, or has become accessible, since the original vol. i. was published, and Mr. Gibbs, with the assistance of Dr. Round and other specialists, has turned all this to excellent account. There has been some rearrangement of both text and notes—the longer notes, for instance, which reduced the text almost to the vanishing-point, have been wisely removed to appendices—and many articles have been either rewritten or considerably extended. A minor but certainly useful addition is that of the politics of peers, which, says Mr. Gibbs, "have been systematically recorded from the period of the Exclusion Bill agitation of 1679-1681 (when the terms Whig and Tory first came into general use as party definitions) to the present day." Important help in this connection has been rendered by the Rev. A. B. Beaven. The notes have been greatly multiplied. Mr. Gibbs has taken the familiar "Quidquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli" for his motto, and remarks that "Anyone who reads this part of the work will go 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' and, as the fancy takes him, may turn from the canonized Earl of the fourteenth to the bigamous Baron of the nineteenth century. He may learn who were the Scottish nobles slain at Flodden, or discover how two noble ladies were locked up in 'the Cage' for being drunk and disorderly." This is all very well, and Mr. Gibbs has certainly turned the older letter-writers and chronicles to good account; yet we cannot help feeling some doubts as to the suitability of some of his notes—however readable and amusing they may be and often are—to the place they occupy. Occasionally there is a flavour of bitterness (as in the last few lines of the last note to the article on Lord Acton), or an apparent liking for giving unnecessary details which are only likely to cause pain to surviving descendants of relatives—as in note (d) on p. 345—which does not leave an altogether pleasant impression on the reader.

We hope Mr. Gibbs may exercise more self-restraint in the succeeding volumes. But apart from this little blemish we have nothing but praise for the work. As we have learnt to expect from the St. Catherine Press, the printing of the book is excellent, while its "get-up" is in every respect most satisfactory. The *Complete Peerage* in its new and revised form (as indeed it has been in its original form) will be a possession much valued by all historical and genealogical scholars and students.

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THE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON. By the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, M.A. Four plates and four maps. Taunton: *Barnicott and Pearce*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. iv, 80. (Published by subscription.)

Mr. Greswell's book is, as we have learned to expect from him, good in get-up, well printed, and fairly illustrated. The subject-matter includes a certain number of new or hitherto unnoticed facts, and the story of the Ethandune campaign is set forth in his usual picturesque manner. Unfortunately, as in the case of other of his books, there is no index of any use, and the value of the work is as a whole seriously discounted by errors which we are surprised to meet with in one who is so well known as an authority on the local documentary and topographic evidences relating to the Quantock district. It is only fair that, without wishing to detract from an expression of general appreciation of the book, we should point out some of the most glaring of these mistakes, for the sake of possibly unwary readers.

Four fairly clear sketch-maps are given, but the second of these requires considerable correction. It is not drawn to more than approximate scale, which might be immaterial if the fact were stated, but unfortunately it shows the Polden hills as running diagonally across their proper course; while the well-marked inlet which forms the Combwich haven, and interposes its tidal waters between the camp on Cannington Park and the Combwich Passage, is actually not shown. The ancient trackway, of which so great a point is made, is shown as running south of the camp in a straight line to the river and the Passage, whereas it actually takes a sharp bend round the eastern base of the camp to cross the inlet some mile or so north-east, before reaching this ancient ford of the Parrett, which the map therefore seriously misplaces. In this connection we must note a strange mistake on p. 37, where Combwich is said to be within Cannington parish, whereas it is a hamlet of Otterhampton.

The victory of Kenwalch over the Welsh in 658 is wrongly given as having occurred in 650, but in addition he is stated to have driven the defeated Welsh to "Pedridan Muth." The Chronicle states that he drove them "to Pedridan," whereas it was Bishop Ealhstan who fought with the Danes at "Pedridan Muthan," 200 years later.

The naming of Guthrum, on p. 26, as the brother of Ingvar and Hubba is entirely unwarranted; and although, probably from the former association of the names of the great Danish chiefs, late chroniclers have associated Ingvar with his brothers Hubba and Halfdan in later raids, the best authorities hold that

Ingvar died some years previous to the Ethandune campaigns. The burning of Somerton by Ingvar and Hubba may certainly be possible, but there is not a vestige of authority for connecting it with the Ethandune campaign, and the possible fact itself rests on the sole authority of an unknown Elizabethan note-writer. It should not be quoted as history or made the basis of serious argument. A little more care would have saved a serious misreading of the Exon Domesday, which is given as a clinching argument on p. 70.

So far as fixing the site of the Battle of Ethandune is concerned, Mr. Greswell's book seems hardly to have advanced the question beyond the point at which it stood at the close of the correspondence to which he alludes on p. 70, in which he and others whose co-operation he has ignored in his book combated the views advanced, as a follower of Camden, by Mr. Stevenson in his *Asser*. Few readers are likely to be able to refer to back files of the *Athenaeum*, and it would have been more to the point if this correspondence had been included as an additional appendix.

It is probable that such mistakes as those which we have noted will, to the minds of many readers, seriously prejudice the case which the author advocates, and give scope for much further useless argument. The quotation of the forgeries of Chatterton as ancient documents will not improve the position; but apart from argument, the book is pleasant reading, and may be welcomed as a statement of one of the most engrossing of the many problems of the history of Somerset.

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RAMBLES IN SURREY. By J. Charles Cox, LL. D., F.S.A. With twenty-four illustrations and a map. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 315. Price 6s.

The output of topographical books has recently been considerable. There is clearly a large public for books which describe intelligently, and in a readable way, the places and districts that people like to visit, and which accompany description by accounts of local associations—historical, literary, and legendary. Naturally, such books vary very much in quality and in the authority with which they are written. The one before us is in every way among the best and brightest that have come from the press. Dr. Cox gives us just what is promised by the title—an account of actual rambles, or combinations of rambles, through one of the most beautiful of English counties, written in good, vigorous English, and enlivened by anecdotes of personal experience and an occasional caustic remark at the expense of those who deserve the lash of sarcasm. As his readers will expect, Dr. Cox gives special attention to the churches of the county, the attractions of which are so numerous and so varied. He wears his ecclesiastical and other learning lightly, and, while correct and trustworthy, there is nothing of the "dryasdust" order about his descriptions and comments. We have noticed one or two minor slips. On p. 103 there is a reference to a ramble as "already dealt with," which is not really dealt with till some sixty pages farther on; and on p. 229, line 6, "north-westerly" should

surely be "south-easterly." Dr. Cox knows the county thoroughly, and, with the exception of Croydon and that north-east portion which is now really a district of London, he has left no part of it unvisited. The book, which is well illustrated by many photographic plates and bound in a charmingly-designed cover, is one which will be enjoyed and prized by all who love the county, the varied charms of which are so thoroughly appreciated and so ably described by Dr. Cox.

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THE PARSON'S PLEASANCE. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Twenty plates. London: *Mills and Boon, Ltd.*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 368. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In a well-printed and tastefully bound volume, to which he has given a happy title, Mr. Ditchfield has collected a number of his essays and fugitive papers, all bearing some kind of relation to the parson and his milieu. He starts with gardens. He describes his own garden, evidently a fair and peaceful spot remote from the annoyances inseparable to-day from the neighbourhood of a main-road, and chats with infectious interest of old gardening books and of gardens and gardening of various ages and styles. Next Mr. Ditchfield takes us to his study, and entertains us with talk of his own books and of old books and book-lovers, of lady bibliophiles, and of the glories of the bibliopegic art. A brief chapter on "A Parson's Hobby" discusses the charms of archaeology and the pleasures of flint- and other antiquity-hunting. Two friends, says our companion, were travelling in Scotland and hunting for flints. "One of them asked a countryman, 'Have you seen any stone celts about here, my man?' The countryman did not quite understand, and replied, 'Naw, but I have seen two wooden-headed Englishmen.'" A very pleasant chapter on "In the Village" follows, in which Mr. Ditchfield writes with loving appreciation, and many delightful anecdotes and well-drawn character-sketches, of village life, ways, and antiquities, and of village folk and their humours, superstitions, and modes of thought. A well-informed chapter on "Folk-Lore Customs relating to Church Life"—wakes and customs connected with the various seasons of the year—has a pleasant antiquarian flavour; and some brightly written sketches of "The Parson on his Travels" in Belgium, Genoa, Rapallo, and elsewhere, conclude an entertaining volume, which is illustrated by twenty photographic plates of the parson himself, his rectory and garden, of other gardens, village antiquities, title-pages of old books, and the like. Mr. Ditchfield's ready pen has given us a book, not to be read straight through, but to be read in, to be tasted and enjoyed.

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SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE: SOME OF ITS HISTORY AND RECORDS. By Mary B. Mirehouse. London: *David Nutt*, 1910. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 79. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In this handsomely produced volume, printed in good, bold type on excellent paper with ample margins, Miss Mirehouse tells in her first chapter something of the history of South Pembrokeshire

from the time of Rhodri Mawr (843) and Hubba the Viking, who spent the winter of 877 in Milford Haven, to the French invasion of 1792, when three French men-of-war and a lugger anchored near Fishguard, and landed "1,400 men and two women," who helped themselves liberally to provisions, but did little damage. This is a mere outline sketch, filling thirty-three pages of large type, but it is readable and well done. The second chapter collects records of various special places and families of the district, of local rather than general interest. The third and last chapter—"Of Names, Customs, and Provincialisms"—is all too brief. The best thing in the book is the list of provincialisms, which with explanations and illustrations fills the last three or four pages.

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THE LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES YEAR-BOOK, 1910-11. Edited by A. J. Philip. Two plates. London: *Scott, Greenwood and Son*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. 282. Price 5s. net.

This very useful book is a third edition of Greenwood's well-known *British Library Year-Book*. It has been enlarged and revised, full use having been made, by permission, of the official publications of the Library Association. It contains, besides a readable introduction, lists of adoptions of the Libraries Acts, of Public Libraries assessed for the payment of rates, and of special collections; an alphabetical index to libraries, curators, and assistants; lists of libraries opening on Sundays or on Bank Holidays; and many other useful details, as well as the chief section—the alphabetical list of the Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries, in the United Kingdom. This last list gives historical and statistical details of each library, etc., and has evidently been compiled with great care, and may be regarded as authoritative. A short section of technical interest follows, in which the libraries are classed according to the method of classification in use, from which it would appear that the Dewey (Decimal System), invented by the American librarian whose name it bears, meets with the most favour. The volume forms a valuable work of reference which is likely to be widely welcomed.

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Mr. J. Harris Stone, the author of the article on "The Leaning Pillars of the Church of Santa Maria de Sar, Santiago," printed in this number of the *Antiquary*, has issued through the Central Publishing Company, 358, Strand, an attractive booklet entitled *The Piccadilly of the Sea: St. Margaret's Bay* (price 6d. net). The "Piccadilly of the Sea" is the great marine highway, used by the shipping of all nations, on which the lofty South Foreland and the snug Kentish Bay of St. Margaret's look out. Mr. Harris Stone well describes the many attractions of this pleasantly retired spot, and also some of the interesting old churches in the immediate neighbourhood. The little book is freely illustrated. (We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of the illustrations (see p. 439). It shows the massive tower of the fine Norman church of St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe. Mr. Stone remarks that "Its west door is famous, while

the gargoyles *inside* are almost unique. There is a noticeable clerestory. The carving inside and out is very perfect and beautiful. The church dates from the time of Stephen, and was originally endowed from St. Martin's Priory, Dover, in 1296. It is small, but perfectly proportioned, though the length of the chancel is rather unusual. It was restored in 1869. The curfew is rung every night at 8 p.m. between November 1 and March. Its revival in 1696—for it had fallen into disuse—is due to a shepherd, who, being injured by a fall over the cliffs,

mediæval books and manuscripts, while occasionally the extant remains of ancient buildings are turned to good account. The descriptive letterpress is accurate and to the point. For educational purposes especially these portfolios should be found of great service. The idea is excellent, and has been well carried out. Mr. Barfield may be congratulated on a distinct success.

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The Viking Club issue in pamphlet form, through Messrs. Curtis and Beamish, Ltd., of Coventry, two

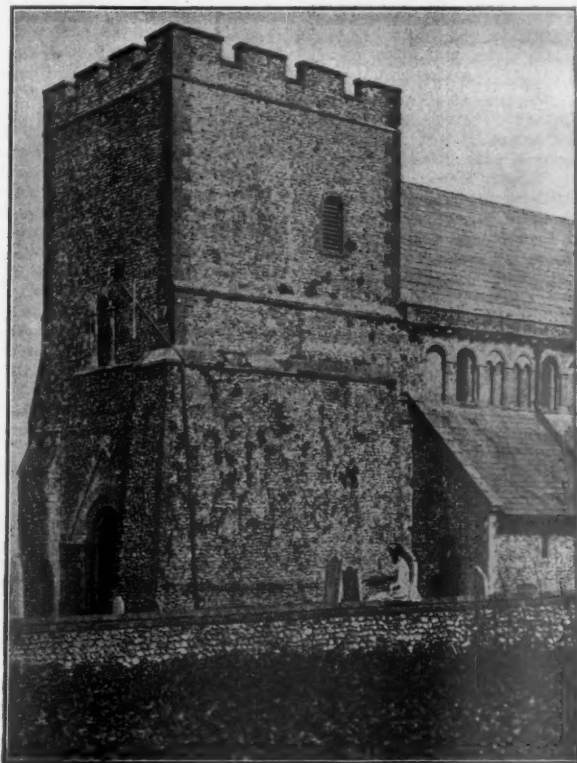


Photo by J. Harris Stone.

PARISH CHURCH, ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE.

left five roods of land to be held by whoever would in the future undertake to ring the curfew."

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We give a warm welcome to two more portfolios (Nos. V. and VI.) of *Historical Illustrations* (Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.; price 2s. 6d. net each portfolio), drawn and described by Mr. T. C. Barfield, depicting English folk and English life in the Middle Ages. No. V. illustrates the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and No. VI. the fifteenth. As before, the drawings are founded on the best authorities, such as

papers reprinted from their *Miscellany*: one is the *Gróttasngur*, edited and translated by Professor Magnússon (price 1s. 6d. net), with introduction and notes and two facsimiles; the other is an illustrated paper on *The Rev. Alexander Pope, Reay, Caithness*, distinguished alike as pastor and antiquary, by the Rev. D. Beaton of Wick (price 6d. net).

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The September issue of the *Home Counties Magazine* is full of good things: Mr. F. E. Tyler writes of the

"Bear Gardens at Southwark and Old Bank-Side." Under "Some East Kent Parish History" are many interesting extracts from sixteenth and seventeenth century documents. There is a good article on "Poplar Chapel," built in 1652 and still standing; by Mr. William Foster. Mr. A. D. Cheney describes "An Ancient House at Westernhanger," and the other contents are varied and all readable. The part is well and freely illustrated. The October number of the *Musical Antiquary* begins a new volume. The outstanding article is a valuable study of "The Utrecht Psalter and its Bearing on the History of Musical Instruments," by Miss K. Schlesinger. Another good paper is "James Oswald, Dr. Burney, and 'The Temple of Apollo,'" by Mr. Frank Kidson. Among the other contents are a useful "Index of Tunes in the Ballad-Operas," by Mr. Barclay Squire, and an account of "Some Early Scottish Composers." The *Architectural Review*, October, is magnificently illustrated, as usual. The fine frontispiece is from an etching by Mr. H. Ansell, of Dieppe. "The Gardens of Great Tangley Manor, near Guildford," and a paper on "Newcastle House, Lincoln's Inn Fields," will specially attract readers with antiquarian tastes. The October number of the *Essex Review* concludes the nineteenth volume of one of the best of the local periodicals. An illustrated account of "The Boy Bishops of Berden," describes a curious revival. Dr. Andrew Clark extracts some interesting notes touching "Great Dunmow Revels, 1526-1543," from the early Churchwardens' Account-Book of the parish; and the number is otherwise thoroughly readable. *Northampton Notes and Queries*, March, has some interesting eighteenth-century letters, churchwardens' accounts, and other local notes. The *East Anglian*, September, contains, *inter alia*, an account of "A Coroner's Inquest in Cambridgeshire, A.D. 1344." We have also received *Travel and Exploration*, October, full of readable travel papers and admirable illustrations, as usual, and *Rivista d'Italia*, September, a note on which appears under "At the Sign of the Owl," p. 431, *ante*.



Correspondence.

DEMONIACAL POSSESSION.

TO THE EDITOR.

A GIRL at Gaddesden in Hertfordshire, in 1663, is stated to have suffered acutely from this form of insanity, and, while under its influence, reproduced, in a somewhat different form, the ravings of a certain type of Puritan, the mind in this case apparently acting as a phonographic cylinder, recording, but less accurately of course, the phrases used.

A case of this nature was brought to my knowledge not long since, when a young woman, pure-minded and devout, suffering from temporary dementia (which

caused her to be placed under mild restraint at home), was in the habit of pouring forth a torrent of blasphemous, indecent, and revolting expressions. That she was wholly ignorant of the terms used was apparent to everyone, and she ultimately recovered, and has never had a recurrence of the malady.

Has this mental phenomenon ever been satisfactorily explained? If so, reference to sources of information would be welcome.

W. B. GERISH.

AN ANCIENT DOOR-SCRAPER.

TO THE EDITOR.

On a recent visit to Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire, to see the church and its interesting brass, representing "William Palmer wyth ye Stylyt," my attention was attracted by a very unusual shoe-scraper of stone built into the brick wall of a house in the village, beside the front door, a few inches above the ground.

It has the appearance of a mediæval Gothic arched recess, carved from one block of stone, a piscina possibly, or other Church furniture of the kind, which has been adapted for its present use by fastening a bar of metal horizontally across the front of it. Not having the materials with me to sketch and measure it, I have made a note of its appearance from memory.

The house is in a row of several, adjacent to, and a few paces west of, the churchyard, and the object in question is in full view from the road, over a garden fence.

Perhaps one of your readers may think it worth examining and describing in your columns, if it is not already recorded.

HUGH SADLER.

14, Kilburn Square, N.W.

P.S.—It is on record in the *Antiquary*, 1891 (vol. xxiii., p. 274), that a monumental brass bearing a rhymed English epitaph in fifteenth-century lettering was found doing duty as a "door-scraper" at a house at Royston.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

